

## The Avant Courier

IS ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY.

AT BOZEMAN, GALLATIN COUNTY, M. T.

**JOSEPH WRIGHT,**  
PUBLISHED AND PROPRIETOR.

**TERMS:**  
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1 Line	5	10	15	20	25	30
2 Lines	10	20	30	40	50	60
3 Lines	15	30	45	60	75	90
4 Lines	20	40	60	80	100	120
5 Lines	25	50	75	100	125	150
6 Lines	30	60	90	120	150	180
7 Lines	35	70	105	140	175	210
8 Lines	40	80	120	160	200	240
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### DIRECTORY OF FEDERAL OFFICERS OF MONTANA.

OFFICE	NAME	RESIDENCE
Governor	BERG F. POTTS	Virginia City
Secretary	J. E. CALLAWAY	Helena
Chief Justice	D. S. WARD	Virginia City
Associate Justice	J. H. KNOWLES	Deer Lodge
U. S. Dist. Atty.	C. HEDGECOCK	Helena
Register of Lands	AND. H. SANDERS	Helena
U. S. Marshal	W. F. WHELAN	Helena
Collector	S. L. WATSON	Helena
Commissioner of Fish	W. J. JOHNSON	Helena
U. S. Commissioner	J. W. CARVER	Helena

### Times and Places for Holding Courts in the Territory of Montana.

**SUPREME COURT.**  
At Virginia City, first Monday in May, July and second Monday in August.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.**  
First District—At Virginia City, first Monday in April, second Monday in July, and second Monday in November.  
Second District—At Deer Lodge, third Monday in April, first Monday in September, and first Monday in December.  
Third District—At Helena, first Monday in March, first Monday in July, and fourth Monday in October.

**TERRITORIAL COURTS.**  
First District—In Madison County, at Virginia City, first Monday in April, second Monday in July, and second Monday in November.  
Second District—In Lincoln County, at Deer Lodge, first Monday in March, first Monday in July, and first Monday in October.  
Third District—In Lewis and Clark County, at Helena, first Monday in March, first Monday in July, and first Monday in October.  
Fourth District—In Meagher County, at Bozeman, first Monday in May and fourth Monday in November.

### PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

**A. G. P. GEORGE,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
RADERSBURG, M. T.

**THOMAS R. EDWARDS,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
BOZEMAN, M. T.

**SAMUEL WORD,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
VIRGINIA CITY, M. T.

**J. ALLEN HOSMER,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law.  
Office on Main street, next to Furniture store, BOZEMAN, M. T.

**J. J. DAVIS,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law.  
BOZEMAN, MONTANA.  
Will practice in all courts of Montana Territory.

**H. F. WILLIAMS,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law.  
BOZEMAN, MONTANA.  
Will practice in all Courts of the Territory. 1-1

**PAGE & COLEMAN,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.  
BOZEMAN AND RADERSBURG, M. T.  
Will practice in all Courts of Montana.

**STREET & TURNER,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.  
Office Court House building, BOZEMAN, M. T.

**DON L. BIAM,**  
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN.  
At his residence on Middle Creek.

**WANTED**  
County Warrants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I will pay the highest Cash Price for GALLATIN COUNTY WARRANTS.

New Harness and Saddler Shop.  
E. A. Ferguson has opened a new Harness and Saddler Shop in the building occupied by Thomas Wright on a lot near the corner of the street and the People's Club building, with every thing usually found in such an establishment. Job work of every kind done promptly.

The best Cigars and Tobacco in Virginia City will be found at O. B. BARBER'S.

## THE BONNY HANDS THAT MAKE GOOD BREAD.

BY JOHN S. ATCHISON.

I own the charms of rounded arms, Of eyes that love's soft name abuse, Of even hair, and tresses fair, Of cheeks that glow with white and red, Of pouting lips where cupid dips, Of arrows that to hearts are sped, Of smiles that melt the coldest soul, Like the honey-hands that make good bread.

Some hands have art to make the heart, By waking music's sweet appeal; Some borrow eyes from perfect skies, And, through the canvases, make us feel. Some make the dress fairer, some care, To win the heart and turn the head; For me, more rare beyond compare, Are the bonny hands that make good bread.

Gay maidens, vain the waltzing train, Those jeweled hands so lightly crossed, That rival maid can pleasure find In every hour's idly lost!

Your jewels shine, your looks are fine, But I'll not look, whenever I wed, For jeweled hands, or gold and funds; But for bonny hands that make good bread.

—New York Tribune.

## LETTER FROM SALT LAKE.

SALT LAKE CITY, December 6, 1871.

To the Editor of the Avant Courier:

Your kind friend is now enjoying a warm sunny day in this city of the Saints. It is a city with none like it that I know of, and though often described I will (at risk of an erasure from Mr. E.) venture to tell you something of it. I give you the description of another, written over a year ago:

All travelers recognize the admirable skill with which the Mormon leaders have selected the site and developed the plan of their city. It contains a population of nearly twenty thousand, and is finely situated in an angle of the Wahsatch Mountains, stretching close to the foot of the hills which lie north of it, while the mountains on the east are between two and three miles distant. The highest mountains reach an elevation of over seven thousand feet above the level of the valley, and between eleven and twelve thousand feet above the sea level. The shape of the city is something like an L, the longer portion of the latter stretching east and west, the shorter north and south. Its appearance is altogether unique. The numerous orchards which abound and the thrifty shade trees which line the streets, give it the air of an immense number of villas, small cottages, and residences of every imaginable style of architecture, buried in a mass of luxuriant foliage. The city covers an area of nine square miles, and is laid out in square blocks of ten acres each, the streets are hundred and thirty-two feet in width, running at right angles to each other, and following the cardinal points of the compass. Streams of water flow down either side, keeping the shade trees in foliage during the scorching summer months. The streets are named in reference to their situation to the Temple Block, enclosed by a wall twelve feet high, and on which stands, besides the old Tabernacle and Endowment House, another Tabernacle of immense size and unique construction, which, completed last year, contains a very fine organ, the work of a Mormon mechanic, and is capable of seating twelve thousand persons. The temple from which the block receives its name, and to which is one of the principal objects of the Mormon ambition, still remains but a foundation. The Southeast corner of Temple Block is the initial point from which all United States land surveys start.

The above is accurate now, with two exceptions. First, the population is now 25,000 instead of 20,000. Second, the commercial importance of the place has more than doubled since then, by reason of the opening of the Utah Central Railroad and the development of the mining interest of the Territory.

This strange and enthusiastic people upon their religious doctrine of Latter Day Saints seem to regret this change and to mourn over the destiny of their loved city. From what they had hoped it should be, "The City of God," with its temples and tabernacles devoted to His worship, and a people rejoicing in his favor, they now see the rolling tide of commerce and enterprise overwhelming them and blasting their fondest hopes. But who shall stay it? Heretofore isolated, far away from the haunts of busy commerce, they indulged their dream of repose and quiet, and sought to live and worship God under "their own vine and fig tree." As I have said, there is a change, and that change is progressive. The quiet of the once peaceful city is now disturbed by the hum, bustle and noise of a great city, and as time rolls on the distinctive features of the Mormon city must pass away, and in lieu thereof a great commercial centre of this Great Basin, whose waters did no sea, must spring up and maintain a proud position in rank and character with the cities of the West.

The President's message, upon what he has been pleased to call the "Utah difficulty," has caused a fluttering at least among the brethren, and the action of the District Court has produced hate and fear for the result of their peculiar institutions.

The effect upon this people will be terrible, but the fiat has gone forth that this relic of barbarism must be wiped out. What the old sages who have so long been teaching may say, I do not know. That we could boast of freedom of religion, freedom of the press, and freedom of speech, or certain it is that of the Mormon's creed, and by him believed to be of divine origin. I do not think the growth, prosperity, and contentment of this people is the result of their dogma of polygamy—it is the result of industry, sobriety, and persevering effort, sustained by the idea that they are peculiarly blessed in having from time to time revelations from the Most High of duty now and rewards hereafter, made to the chosen Prophets of God, as in the olden times.

The peculiar system of the Church—giving one-tenth voluntarily to the Church, and transferring this to one man, the President of the twelve Apostles, as sole trustee, requiring of him neither note, bond, or pledge, and giving him this money-loving age, and at a time when each suspects his neighbor, a confidence strange indeed. They must believe him more than a mere man. It is this confidence that this people have in Brigham

Young that has enabled him to build railroads, telegraph lines, factories, mills, machine shops, foundries, roads, bridges and cities in this wilderness. That he has been faithful to his trust is manifested on every side by the material objects to be seen. I do not think that this progress can be checked, even should the relic of barbarism be wiped out by the strong arm of the law enforced by military power, for this simple reason: That prosecution tends to strengthen even error if exercised upon it, and while the laws are being enforced the "Saint" will pray in secret.

The Mormons do not contemplate an heira or an exodus. They are contented where they are, and will remain awaiting the events of the hour, not heeding the storm that is murmuring in the distance. Their faith is strong and their principles are fixed, and the only power that will subdue them is the fact that every day brings them more and more in contact with the advancing and progressive spirit of the age. This will be the work of time, only hastened by the moral influence of a greater and better civilization and religion than their own. To this may be added the power of fashion, which is ever on the advance in extravagance and expenditure, thereby entailing an expense which the frugal industry of the Mormon, cannot sustain or support and must therefore yield to a trait so formidable.

I will in my next give you the status of the several cases now pending at the Third Judicial District Court wherein The People are plaintiffs against Brigham Young and other leading Mormons, so that your readers may have a clear understanding of the cases when they are again called in Court on the 6th day of January, 1872, to which day the Court has adjourned.

Owing to the deep snow in the mountains, very little mining is now being done—indeed not as much as in the severest season in Montana, owing not to the cold, but from the danger of snow slides; yet investments are made every day. On yesterday the Flagstaff mine, in Little Cottonwood district, was sold for the round sum of \$300,000. Think of this, ye hardy prospectors of Montana! And let an old friend add: Be of good cheer; sales are made every day from \$25,000 to \$1,000,000, and the money paid therefor. Let me here give a word of caution to miners of Montana. It is this: Wait until you have the railroad. In the meanwhile, not only develop, but go to work and have your titles in perfect shape. Capital is always sensitive. Men owning money and wishing to invest in mines say they are too smart to buy a lawsuit, no matter how fair the chance to win.

This communication is too long. I will be a regular contributor each week, if you wish.

WANDERER.

## A Dose for Stiggers.

A SKITZO-COMIC SKITZEL.

Elathan Stiggers was raving. Elathan Stiggers was mad. Elathan Stiggers was jealous—as jealous as a man could be. And thus it was—

Elathan Stiggers was forty years of age, and until within a year of the time of which we write, he lived the life of a grasping bachelor; but at length he had taken a wife. Whether he had loved Marie Brown as a true man ought to love, we cannot say; but we can say that no sooner had she become his wife than he sought to guard her from the admiring eyes of the rest of the world. Marie was young and good-looking. As a child she had admired the Stiggers' mansion, and as a woman she had accepted the position of his mistress. People said that Stiggers had concluded it would be cheaper to maintain a wife than to hire a housekeeper; and at the same time they expressed the opinion that Stiggers had made a mistake if he anticipated that he was going to bend Marie Brown to the yoke of his penurious purposes.

We have said that Stiggers was jealous, and he discovered that a young and dashing-looking man had visited his house during his absence—that he had been there twice, at least—said that on both occasions he had been closeted with Mrs. Stiggers. He had received this information from old Jotham Judkins, his man-of-all-work about his place.

"Sartin sure, sir," declared Jotham, "the man's been here twice within a week. First time he ax'd me, was my master to him; and when I told him No, he put straight for the house, and ax'd for the missus. She come to the door, and he went in. Three days afterwards he came axin'. When he went away this last time I was standin' close to the porch; and I heard Missus tell him to be keeful, 'and not to breathe a word of what had happened!' I did, sir, sartin sure."

"Oh! the sounder! Oh, the perfidious wretch!"

Stiggers ground his heel into the sand, and when he had sworn to his heart's content— or, as much as he thought Jotham could bear—he started for the house, and in the hall he met Polly Piper. Polly was the young maid-servant, and warmly attached to her mistress. Stiggers took her by the arm, and dragged her into the drawing-room.

"Polly Piper, if you value your life, tell me the truth!" He stamped his foot, and looked furious. Ordinarily Polly would have been frightened by such an exhibition of madness on the part of a man; but Elathan Stiggers was hardly made up for frightening anybody, particularly a quick-witted woman.

"There has been a young man here to see Mrs. Stiggers—a dashing man—he has been here twice."

"Yes, sir," answered Polly.

"Ah!—You acknowledge it! What did he come for?"

"I cannot tell you, sir."

"Don't you know?"

Polly looked up almost wickedly.

"Ah!—Oh!—You know, eh? And what did he come here for?"

Polly Piper looked resolute, and yet the wicked expression—an expression such as only a bright-eyed, sane girl can wear—was upon her face.

"I cannot tell you, sir."

"Cannot?"

"No, sir."

"Polly Piper, if you value your life, tell me the truth!"

"I cannot."

"Why not?"

"My mistress made me promise."

"Made you promise not to tell why that young villain came here?"

"Made me promise, sir, not to tell why the beautiful young gentleman came here."

"Wretch!—Hypocrite!—Worm!—Leave my house! You are no longer in my employ! But say. Did you hear this creeping, sneaking, villainous abomination of a man use terms of endearment to Mrs. Stiggers?"

"I think he had reason, sir, to bless her."

"Ha!—he did! And for what?"

"I cannot tell you, sir."

"You promised Mrs. Stiggers not, eh?"

"Yes, sir."

"Out with you, vixen! Pack up your contemptible wardrobe, and leave! Let me never set eyes on your detestable fiendish face again!"

Elathan Stiggers went to the sideboard in the dining-room, and swallowed a tumbler full of brandy, and then sought his wife, whom he found quietly sewing in the sitting-room.

"So, Mrs. Stiggers! I have caught you at last, have I?"

Polly was not unprepared for this. "Polly had just passed through the room."

"You have caught me sewing a button upon your shirt, you careless man," she said, without looking up.

"O! you double-dyed traitress!"

Mrs. Stiggers laid down her work, and raised her head.

"Elathan!"

"O! don't think to fool me, Mrs. Stiggers. I know you for a false, deceitful, treacherous, evil-eyed—"

"Mr. Stiggers!"

"Who is the gay Lothario that's been buzzing about your bowen in my absence?"

Elathan had taken a seat, well-nigh out of breath.

"You mean the young man who called to see me?"

"Yes! I mean the graceless villain who persists in visiting you when I am away."

"Really Mr. Stiggers, your abrupt and ungentlemanly manner does not invite me to entertain your question."

"But you do not deny that he has been here?"

"I do not."

"On the last occasion he was here he gave you a written letter, and told you that you had made him happy?"

"He gave me a written paper, sir."

"And declared that you had made him a happy man?"

"I think he did used words to that effect."

"Mrs. Stiggers, what was that written paper?"

"When you are more respectful, I will tell you."

"I will not."

"And you bade Polly Piper to be secret about the matter?"

"Yes."

"Mrs. Stiggers, that is enough! I am not a fool! I am not to be hen-pecked! Henceforth

## ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The Wonderful Changes of a Century.

One hundred and ten years ago there was not a single white man in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana or Illinois. Then what is the most flourishing part of America was as little known as the country around the mysterious Mountains of the Moon. It was not until 1787 that Boone left his home in North Carolina to become the first settler of Kentucky. The first pioneers of Ohio did not settle there until twenty years after this time. A hundred years ago Canada belonged to France, and the population did not exceed a million and a half of people. A hundred years ago the great Frederick of Prussia was performing those grand exploits which have made his name immortal in military annals, and with his little monarchy was sustaining a shrewdly-handled contest with Russia, Austria and France, the three greatest powers of Europe combined. Washington was a modest Virginia Colonel, and the great events in the history of the two worlds which these great but dissimilar men took leading parts in were then scarcely men's feet. A hundred years ago the United States was the most loyal part of the British empire, and on the political horizon no spark indicated the struggle which within a score of years thereafter established the great republic of the world. A hundred years ago there were but four newspapers in America. Steam engines had not been invented, and the railroads and telegraphs had not entered into the remotest conception of men. When we come to look back at it through the vista of history, we find that to the century just past has been allotted more important events, in their bearing upon the happiness of the world, than any other which has elapsed since the creation.

—San Francisco Bulletin.

Washington Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, December 9.—Col. Davis of Gen. Pope's department reports that the placing of Apolone upon reservations would be unwise, and that for the present they should be kept where they are.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—Lagott, the newly elected representative from Montana, is endeavoring to procure a legal title to Indian lands in the Bitter Root valley, Montana Territory, for the white settlers now on that reservation.

Attorney General Ackerman has said nothing whatever to the President about his leaving the Cabinet, nor has the President said anything to Ackerman on the subject. Members of Congress and others have, however, freely expressed themselves in favor of a change and are endeavoring to effect it.

The Democratic Executive Committee have not yet fixed a time for holding the contemplated caucus. It may not take place until after the holidays. Some of the more prominent Democrats say they have nothing to recommend other than was stated in the address they issued at the close of the last session of Congress.

Sumner will to-morrow decline the appointment as Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

A bill introduced by Senator Edmunds to regulate the civil service provides that the appointments to all offices, except postmasters, and such as are required by law to be made by the President with the consent of the Senate, shall depend upon the open competitive examination. To that end a board of commissioners is to be appointed for five years, unless sooner removed by the President with the consent of the Senate.

The bill introduced by Senator Craig provides for the extension of the expiration of the law against polygamy and incestuous cohabitation in Utah, and for the reorganization of the Territorial militia and the suppression of the so-called legislature of Pikes Peak.

There is likely to be little business before the House Military Committee. Legislation upon the staff of the army is, however, probable.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.

The Times' special says that there were 335 bills introduced in Congress to-day, besides two joint resolutions, proposing amendments to the Constitution. One striking unutilized citizen effort for the Presidency another providing for absolute free trade and substitution of direct taxation in its place. Probably two-thirds of these measures will never appear from the committee to which they were referred. The most important of these bills, however, were those introduced in the House to carry out the provision of the Treaty of Washington to create a Labor Bureau, and those in the Senate to abolish the Internal Revenue Bureau, and to raise the tax on whisky to 80 cents.

By TELEGRAPH.

FRANCE.

Paris, December 9.—A change in the French Government is imminent. Thiers will relinquish the Presidency in favor of the Duke de Broglie. He has agreed to this movement with the Duke and all the influential members of the Right approve of it.

The Orleans Princes are not to take their seats until this plan is carried out, then the change is to be effected immediately, all the details of which has been arranged. The cause of the change is Thiers' inability to withstand the Right, which has returned from the Provinces, and are very hostile, and his fear of the constantly increasing power of the imperialists in the army.

There was an exciting scene in the Assembly to-day. In the Deputies, Galland attacked the Commission of Provisions for rejecting the appeal of the Communists. Their speeches called forth demonstrations of dissent, which were met with cheers by their friends. The disorder was so great that the proceedings were temporarily suspended. Quiet was finally restored, and the session was resumed, when the subject was dropped.

Before the adjournment of the session to-day, the Chamber passed a resolution concerning M. Ordinaire for intemperance and unparliamentary language.

Paris, December 10.—The weather here is intensely cold, and the mercury in the thermometer to-night indicates 21-22 deg. below zero. At Cente Grade the river Seine is lightly frozen over, and heavy snow impairs railway traffic. There is a complete disagreement between President Thiers and the Orleans Princes, respecting the rights of the latter to their seats in the National Assembly.

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## ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The Wonderful Changes of a Century.

One hundred and ten years ago there was not a single white man in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana or Illinois. Then what is the most flourishing part of America was as little known as the country around the mysterious Mountains of the Moon. It was not until 1787 that Boone left his home in North Carolina to become the first settler of Kentucky. The first pioneers of Ohio did not settle there until twenty years after this time. A hundred years ago Canada belonged to France, and the population did not exceed a million and a half of people. A hundred years ago the great Frederick of Prussia was performing those grand exploits which have made his name immortal in military annals, and with his little monarchy was sustaining a shrewdly-handled contest with Russia, Austria and France, the three greatest powers of Europe combined. Washington was a modest Virginia Colonel, and the great events in the history of the two worlds which these great but dissimilar men took leading parts in were then scarcely men's feet. A hundred years ago the United States was the most loyal part of the British empire, and on the political horizon no spark indicated the struggle which within a score of years thereafter established the great republic of the world. A hundred years ago there were but four newspapers in America. Steam engines had not been invented, and the railroads and telegraphs had not entered into the remotest conception of men. When we come to look back at it through the vista of history, we find that to the century just past has been allotted more important events, in their bearing upon the happiness of the world, than any other which has elapsed since the creation.

—San Francisco Bulletin.

Washington Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, December 9.—Col. Davis of Gen. Pope's department reports that the placing of Apolone upon reservations would be unwise, and that for the present they should be kept where they are.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—Lagott, the newly elected representative from Montana, is endeavoring to procure a legal title to Indian lands in the Bitter Root valley, Montana Territory, for the white settlers now on that reservation.

Attorney General Ackerman has said nothing whatever to the President about his leaving the Cabinet, nor has the President said anything to Ackerman on the subject. Members of Congress and others have, however, freely expressed themselves in favor of a change and are endeavoring to effect it.

The Democratic Executive Committee have not yet fixed a time for holding the contemplated caucus. It may not take place until after the holidays. Some of the more prominent Democrats say they have nothing to recommend other than was stated in the address they issued at the close of the last session of Congress.

Sumner will to-morrow decline the appointment as Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

A bill introduced by Senator Edmunds to regulate the civil service provides that the appointments to all offices, except postmasters, and such as are required by law to be made by the President with the consent of the Senate, shall depend upon the open competitive examination. To that end a board of commissioners is to be appointed for five years, unless sooner removed by the President with the consent of the Senate.

The bill introduced by Senator Craig provides for the extension of the expiration of the law against polygamy and incestuous cohabitation in Utah, and for the reorganization of the Territorial militia and the suppression of the so-called legislature of Pikes Peak.

There is likely to be little business before the House Military Committee. Legislation upon the staff of the army is, however, probable.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.

The Times' special says that there were 335 bills introduced in Congress to-day, besides two joint resolutions, proposing amendments to the Constitution. One striking unutilized citizen effort for the Presidency another providing for absolute free trade and substitution of direct taxation in its place. Probably two-thirds of these measures will never appear from the committee to which they were referred. The most important of these bills, however, were those introduced in the House to carry out the provision of the Treaty of Washington to create a Labor Bureau, and those in the Senate to abolish the Internal Revenue Bureau, and to raise the tax on whisky to 80 cents.

By TELEGRAPH.

FRANCE.

Paris, December 9.—A change in the French Government is imminent. Thiers will relinquish the Presidency in favor of the Duke de Broglie. He has agreed to this movement with the Duke and all the influential members of the Right approve of it.

The Orleans Princes are not to take their seats until this plan is carried out, then the change is to be effected immediately, all the details of which has been arranged. The cause of the change is Thiers' inability to withstand the Right, which has returned from the Provinces, and are very hostile, and his fear of the constantly increasing power of the imperialists in the army.

There was an exciting scene in the Assembly to-day. In the Deputies, Galland attacked the Commission of Provisions for rejecting the appeal of the Communists. Their speeches called forth demonstrations of dissent, which were met with cheers by their friends. The disorder was so great that the proceedings were temporarily suspended. Quiet was finally restored, and the session was resumed, when the subject was dropped.

Before the adjournment of the session to-day, the Chamber passed a resolution concerning M. Ordinaire for intemperance and unparliamentary language.

Paris, December 10.—The weather here is intensely cold, and the mercury in the thermometer to-night indicates 21-22 deg. below zero. At Cente Grade the river Seine is lightly frozen over, and heavy snow impairs railway traffic. There is a complete disagreement between President Thiers and the Orleans Princes, respecting the rights of the latter to their seats in the National Assembly.

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