

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

THE PROSPECT OF A PITCHED BATTLE.

A STIRRING SPEECH FROM KING WILLIAM.

Address of the French Senators to the Emperor.

THE OPPOSING COLUMNS STILL MASSING ON THE RHINE.

THE WAR FEELING IN PRUSSIA.

The Situation in Prussia.

Political differences have been obliterated by the aggressions of France.

The French army is concentrating at Metz.

Efforts will be made to localize the war between France and Prussia.

The Gauls newspaper to-day announces the opening of a subscription by the patriotic for the wounded and other sufferers in the coming struggle.

Accounts from the provinces represent that yesterday anti-Prussian demonstrations were participated in by all ages and classes with enthusiasm.

Le Peuple Francais (ministerial organ) contradicts the report that the French troops are to be recalled from Rome, and denies that there is any intention to recall them.

General Changarnier will be appointed to the command of the French reserves, and be named Marshal of France.

Last night M. Bonher announced to the Senate that the Duke de Grammont had informed him of the invasion of the French territory by the Prussians.

The force of the enemy had advanced as far as Sierck, in the Province of Moselle, for the purpose of destroying the railroads at that point, but had retired precipitately.

There is great activity in the fortresses of Badstadi. The soldiers of Baden, commanded by Prussian officers, are making ramparts and parapets. From this morning all communication by the new bridges between the right and left banks of the Rhine is interrupted.

The Journal Officiel denies the statement that the Prussian troops have entered France. The telegrams on the subject are contradictory, the latest reports being that no force of the Prussians is known to have crossed the Rhine.

A decree is published this morning calling upon the members of the Garde Nationale and Gardes Mobiles of the first three corps of the army to report immediately at the chief towns of their respective departments in readiness for active service.

A council of ministers, the Emperor presiding, was held at St. Cloud to-day. The Chamber will probably dissolve at the end of the present week, without voting the budget.

La Patrie says the news from Denmark and the Danes are excellent. The hatred against Prussia is so great that if their governments decided to take part in the present conflict the people will rise against them.

In Hanover there is great agitation, and the Prussian General commanding that province has asked for reinforcements.

The Prussian Government has given stringent orders not to permit the circulation of the French proclamation to the German population, but it will be sure to reach all parts of Germany where it can do good. Even now great numbers of French circulars are being distributed throughout the German States.

Private subscriptions for the army have been opened all over France, and money and other gifts are pouring in. The popular enthusiasm is overwhelming.

Senatorial Address to Napoleon.

Paris, July 17.

After its session yesterday, the Senate proceeded in a body to St. Cloud, where they were received by the Emperor and Empress.

President Bonier said that the Senate thanked the Emperor for permission to express to the throne its patriotic sentiments. A monarchical combination injurious to the prestige and security of France has been mysteriously formed by Prussia. On our representations, Prince Leopold renounces the throne of Spain. Spain, who returns our friendship, then renounces the candidature so wounding to us. Without doubt the immediate danger was thus avoided, but our legitimate complaint remains. Was it not evident that a foreign power, to the prejudice of our honor and interests, wished to disturb the balance of power in Europe? Had we not the right to demand that power guarantees against the possible recurrence of such an attempt?

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YESTERDAY'S DISPATCHES.

No Battle Expected for Several Days—Placing the Responsibility—The French Programme—Private Property on the High Seas to be Protected.

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No battle is expected for several days. Their organ gives the following as the French programme: Enter Hesse in order to neutralize the Southern States; then occupy and fortify Frankfurt, whence they may sweep the left bank of the Rhine; then enter Prussia via Westphalia, when a reconstruction of the Rhenish Confederation will follow.

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The Rights of Neutrals.

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THE CONTENDING POWERS.

The Military and Naval Resources of France.

ARMY.

The following statement shows the strength of the French army when on a peace footing, and the immense increase it can attain in the event of war, by calling in the troops on leave, in reserve, or otherwise exempted from service in garrison:

the people order to pay double taxes, and the police are obliged to protect the residences of Thiers and Favre, who made speeches against the war. The Prince Imperial will accompany Napoleon to the field.

The King of Prussia passed through Cologne, where he was received by the people with every demonstration of enthusiasm. Prussia

The infantry, in the above statement of the army, on a peace footing, comprises 124 regiments, the cavalry 66 regiments and one squadron, and the artillery 29 regiments. The full military strength of France is very great, and is indeterminate, owing to the military training which the entire adult male population of the country receives, and which renders them all liable to serve. The military forces consist of three divisions, namely: The "active army," the "army of reserve," and the "National Guard Mobile." The active army, as enumerated, amounts to 404,192, the army of reserve to 400,000, and the National Guard, when fully organized, to 539,723 men, making a total force of 1,343,915 soldiers. The French army corps are distributed and commanded as follows:

1. Paris.	Marshal Cabrol
2. Lille.	Count Ledimant
3. Nancy.	Marshal Bazaine
4. Lyons.	Count Dalmaze
5. Toulouse.	Count Baraguey
6. Toulon.	General Goyon
7. Algiers.	Baron McMahon

The entire reorganization of the French navy was ordered by the government in 1855, and has since been vigorously carried forward. Profiting by the proof of the superiority of iron-clad vessels afforded by the French, France has paid special attention to the improvement of her navy in that respect. At the commencement of this year she had 62 iron-clads, 264 unarmored screw steamers, 62 paddle steamers, and 113 sailing vessels. The following gives statement of the number of vessels of each class, their horse-power and armament, after official returns:

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