

THE WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

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By Electric Telegraph,

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Europe.

LONDON, June 17.—Insurrectionary placards are posted throughout Paris.

The Papal Legation at Brussels has a complete failure.

BRUSSELS, June 16.—The triumphal entry of the army and the reorganization of the quasi-state of King Frederick William the Third took place to-day. The city was crowded with people, the streets were superbly decorated and in the public square triumphal arches were raised. A platform was raised to accommodate the speakers. The procession—one of the most magnificent of modern times—was headed by eagles and standards taken from the French. In marched, in the order set forth in the programme from Temple Fieldfield to Cœsar between two rows of cannon—numbering some 2000—taken during the war. At intervals along the line enormous trophies formed of captured arms, were erected. After the final division of the victorious column passed Brandenburg Gate, the Emperor, with the German Prince in his train, was received at the portal by a delegation from the Municipal Government of Berlin and the principal cities of Germany. Addresses of congratulation and welcome were presented. When the Emperor, at the head of a brilliant staff rode down to the triumphal arch which had been constructed in honor of the occasion, the road was strown with flowers as he advanced by a multitude of young girls dressed in white. The army then entered the gate, the Prussian Guards at the head. It was mainly composed of detachments representing every regiment which took part in the war, each having the regimental colors. The appearance of the troops was splendid and the enthusiasm of the spectators was unbounded. Some of the regiments which were well known to the Belgians and others who had particularly distinguished themselves during the campaign, received special ovations, the people breaking into wreaths, crowning the men with wreaths and overwhelming them with flowers. When the procession concluded its march, the Emperor proceeded to unveil the statue of his father, Frederick William IV., at the dignities of the Empire, the National Government and the members of the German Parliament assisted at the ceremony, in the presence of the army and a countless multitude of spectators. The veil of the statue was removed amid tremendous cheering, the firing of cannon and music of military bands. The Emperor, standing at the foot of the statue, delivered a speech closing with these words: "This monument, which was projected in time of peace, is now become a memorial of one of the most brilliant though bloodiest of modern wars. May the peace so dearly achieved be lasting ones." The ceremony closed with continuing honors on the occasion.

VERSAILLES, June 16.—In the Assembly today a resolution appointing a committee to revise the decrees of the Government of National Defense, passed a second reading.

A resolution for a committee to inquire into the cause of the late insurrection in Paris was introduced and was followed by a long and heated discussion.

PARIS, June 18.—It is reliably stated that Jules Favre is appointed Minister to Washington in place of Fréjard who returned to France.

The Republic's journals have waited in a manifesto to the Monarchical press. They declare that the Republic is the only rational and legitimate expression of national sovereignty—Monarchy implies its abdication.

They will give their support only to candidates pledged to maintaining the status quo. The French laws will be passed on the 26 inst. if the Assembly passes a bill authorizing it before that date.

La Patrie say the siege will be raised on the 25th.

The Duke de Chartres is a candidate for the Assembly in Lavaur.

Burgundy has been appointed Minister to the Hague.

It is rumored that Choler has been arrested.

Crowds of visitors are arriving by rail.

Brussels is improving, and the city is healthy.

The official journal abates strongly.

Portions of the British press for hostility to France, stigmatizes their misrepresentations as cold-blooded and cowardly and charges some writers with being bribed both during and since the war.

The German troops have evacuated Brussels.

LAUSANNE, June 18.—The churches and many houses are illuminated to-night in honor of the Papal anniversary, but the celebration is accompanied with some disorder.

Votent and Papal demonstrations are made by large crowds who pass through the streets and smash the illuminated windows.

EDINBURGH, June 18.—The *Observer* announces that Professor Montague Barnard, late of the Royal High Commission, will enter the Privy Council.

The report that D'Aspre is to be deposed from the leadership of the Opposition is untrue.

The Prussians have evacuated Rouen and 3000 have left St. Denis and Undres.

PARIS, June 19.—There are indications of a renewal of the insurrection. Numbers of working men openly insult the soldiers and attempt their assassination, and incendiaries have been at work during the last two days.

Twenty-nine officers of the Commune have been arrested, half of them foreigners.

LONDON, June 19.—The Emperor goes to meet the Queen to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Minister Washburn has obtained leave of absence and will spend some time at Carlsbad for the benefit of his health.

VERSAILLES, June 19.—The Assembly to-day passed a bill giving the rights of Altesse and Lorraine the right to vote and making them eligible to the Assembly.

Favre informed the House that 180,000 French prisoners yet remained in Germany, but they were returning home at the rate of \$300 a day.

BAVARIA, June 19.—*Étoile Belge* reports

sixty-eight arrests on Monday night, mainly members of the International Society.

LONDON, June 20.—The *Times* says that the Internationals are distributing electioneerings manifestos. The journals state that the proceedings of the Internationals cause uneasiness to the Belgians.

The garrison has been reinforced.

Hessman and Lorraine declared to seek the suffrages of the people. Clémaret is arrested. Millions is in Liverpool.

Instructions have been given to stop the return of the Germans.

LONDON, June 20.—Prince Napoleon accepts the Corfu candidate. His election is thought certain.

PARIS, June 20.—Previous to the protestation the naturalization of natives of Australia, Hungary, and America was approved by both houses and signed by the Emperor.

VERSAILLES, June 20.—In the Assembly to-day, during a debate on the Loos Bill, Thiers made a statement as to the financial condition of the country. He said the German war cost France three millions of francs. The deficit for the fiscal year 1870 to 1871 reached 15,310,000,000 francs, but on this amount the Bank of France had advanced the Government 13,200,000,000 francs, so that the immediate deficiency for the year was reduced to 3,100,000,000 francs. To this must be added 4,860,000,000 francs for expenses incurred in suppressing the insurrection in Paris. This would make the total deficit 7,470,000,000 francs proposed to meet this by imposing new taxes. The situation was said to be critical, but not dangerous. He said the policy of Napoleon was absurd and was the cause of the disasters of France. Gambetta's conduct was excusable, but peace should have been made when the success of the army of the Loire became hopeless. It was necessary to pay the indemnity quickly. He did not favor an income tax, but the establishment of prohibitory (7) measures and simply to re-establish a new law.

PARIS, June 21.—Numerous arrests have been made at Villefranche.

FLORANCE, June 20.—The Chamber is debating the reorganization of the army.

The King has arrived.

LONDON, June 20.—A canon of today of

members of the House of Lords decided to oppose the abolition of the purchase system in the army, and to accept the Ballot Bill.

In the House of Commons Viscount Balfour promised ammunitions to India to the British claimants under the Treaty of Waitangi to their claims before the committee within six months.

PARIS, June 20.—A plot for the assassination of the Pope has been discovered.

It was concerted in London, Florence and Paris by members of the International Society.

The assassination was planned to take place yesterday.

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