## FRENCH

An Official Statement-The "Act of Accusation" Against the Regicide Conspirators-What the Government Proposes to Prove.

Below we give a translation of the acte d'accusation of the High Court of Justice of France, which is to assemble at Blois on the 18th of July. It is dated June 4, and, after stating who formed the "chambres des mises en accusation," and that the requistory of M. Grandperret (this is the document published just before the piebiscite, which the Marseillaise published as a feuilleton) would be joined to the existing acte, it thus pro-

"For many years the revolutionary party had disarmed itself before the power and the authority of the Imperial power; but in 1868 the public meetings which were held in different points of the capital, and the violence of the speeches which were delivered there, had reanimated the passions. The men of action—as one of the accused has said—had recognized each other, had drawn together, and understood one another. Soon secret conventicles (conciliabules) were organized chez Dupont, Guerin, Sappia, Fontaine pere, and others, all known by the extravagance of their republican and socialist opinions. The police watched all the movements of the members of these meetings, without being able to penetrate as yet into their projects and their end. Nevertheless, their influence was visible externally in the violent language of their adepts in the menaces of some of them against the agents of authority, and in a certain assurance of the success of their enterprises in a not distant future which they manifested. The slightest public emotion was seized on eagerly as an occa-sion for riots, and it was remarked that the rioters were immediately united, and seemed to assemble and to march at a given signal. The burial of Victor Noir, in the month of January, 1870, had been the occasion of a general review of the revolutionary party; and although a disagreement between Rockefort and Flourens stopped the crowd ready to rush (se ruer) upon Paris, the presence was nevertheless remarked then and there of all the chiefs of the party, as well as the organization of armed groups, and for a moment a sinister event was dreaded. This occasion having failed, Flourens and his adherents thought to seize another opportunity on the 7th of February, 1870, at the moment of the arrest of the Deputy Rochefort. Flourens, who presided over a public meeting, numerous and extremely agitated, did not fear to proclaim the republic, sword in hand, to seize the person of the commissary of police, and to parade the streets, calling the citizens to arms. At his call, armed groups were formed, barricades were raised at different points, shops were pillaged under pretense of searching for arms, and during three days certain quarters of Paris were a prey to the most serious disorders. The rioters had manifested their projects by the most culpaliberty of action, and numerous arrests were made on the barricades and wherever disorder showed itself. Search was made at the domicile of the men composing the conven-ticle, whom the police had for some time watched. Arms and ammunition were found there, and a great number of revolutionary writings. It was soon discovered, by the confession of the accused themselves, that groups of agitators had been formed by the advice of Villeneuve, a friend of Blanqui, at St. Onen, at Batignolles, at Belleville, and at Levallois: that subscriptions had been opened to buy arms, and that these arms, when bought, had been distributed to those who were not able to provide themselves; that at length the determination had been taken to overthrow the Imperial Government, and to attempt the life of the Emperor. One only point remained obscure; how could these men, armed only with revolvers for the most part, have persuaded themselves that they could fight with success the public forces with the formidable arms which they possess? In the secret meetings it had been answered to this question that there was an understanding with the army. But what had reassured the most timid were these words, often repeated by the leaders, "Science will take the place of force (la science suppleera a la force). These words have been frequently met with during the inquiry, but what did they mean? The process relative to the facts reported above was on the point of being terraineted when now on the point of being terminated when new facts came to light. The Prefecture of Police was informed, on the one hand, that a man named Beaury had arrived from London with the design of assassinating the Emperor; and, on the other hand, that explosive bombs were being made in Paris, either to serve for an attempt against his Majesty, or to be employed against the troops in case of a revolutionary movement. A surveillance was established. Beaury was arrested on the 29th of April, being the bearer of a six-chambered loaded revolver. Camille Beaury, private in the 7th Regiment of the Line, quartered in Paris, had deserted after the funeral of Salmon, called Victor Noir, at which he had been present. He went first of all to Belgium, and thence to London, where he met with another deserter, named Fayolles, and where he also met Gustave Flourens, whom he had known in Paris. Beaury was present in London at a banquet given by the refugees to Tibaldi, of Italian origin, condemned in France. recently returned from Cayenne. Beaury has affirmed, and persists in affirming, that the resolution to assassinate the Emperor was taken by Fayolles, Flourens, Tibaldi, and himself; that they drew lots for which of the four conspirators should be the first to act, and that it was him (Beaury) whom chance chose; and that the next day he left for France. Arrived in Paris, he put himself in relations with a man named Soret, to whom he had been recommended by Flourens, and also with a man named Ballot, who gave him money on Flourens' account. Soret is the individual with whom Flourens took refuge on the night of the 7th-8th of February, and it was in Ballot's house that the same Flonrens remained hid during forty days, from the 8th of February to the 20th of March. Ballot did not confine himself to handing money to Beaury, who wished to assassinate the Emperor: he also gave money, always by order of Flourens, to those who were employed in making bombs. As to this fabrication, the inquiry has established that, at an epoch which has not been able to be exactly fixed, the man named Rouselland on the result of the real parameters.

sol had, as the man named Letouze declares, given to the said Letouze, and to the man named Grenier, the pattern of these bombs

in order that they might make a model in wood; to this end Letouze and Grenier went to one modeller who refused, then to another who made and delivered the model in wood; they told him that the design was for a rotary machine for sewing-machines. Once the model made, Grenier charged the man named Leronard to make a certific from it. I proposed Lerenard to make a casting from it. Lerenard applied successively to three iron-founders to whom he said that it was for the naves whom he said that it was for the naves (moyeux) of velocipedes, or else an apparatus for the telegraph; one of these founders delivered twenty-two bonds, another six, the third none at all. They were returned to Lerenard, who partly prepared them. Letouze on his part admits having prepared four. The bombs were taken to Grenier's, and it was at Roussel's that twenty-one of them were Roussel's that twenty-one of them were seized on the 29th April. On that day Roussel had gone to Epinay with a named Greffler, in order to get a railway guard to buy in Belgium a certain quantity of revolvers: on his return from Epinay, about eight in the evening, he was arrested in the street, on the Boulevard Meuilmontant; but directly he cried out that he was not a thief, but a Republican, etc., etc., a crowd collected, attacked the police, and rescued the prisoner. The police at once went to the domicile of Roussel, and seized twenty-one bombs loaded (montees), half of the woolen model, handles, in copper wire, glass tubes, nails, a six-cham-bered revolver like the one found on Beaury, a sheet of paper on which was written the for-mula for the production of a sort of powder, a small quantity of the same pewder, etc. The day before or two days before this day Ballot, Roussell, Greffier, and Ruisseau were to-gether at a wineseller's, from which they went to go to Roussel's to examine the bombs. The concubine of Soret has declared that Greffier gave her a bomb to show to Ballot, and that she carried it to the latter. It was Greffler who received the funds from Ballot which were destined to pay for the making of the bombs. The surplus was given by Ballot either to Soret or to Roussel directly. The accused Bayol lived in the same house as Roussel. This latter showed him one of the bombs, and several which were not yet prepared, saying to him, "We shall make use of them." Bayol understood that it was (qu'il s'agissait) either to blow up the Emperor or else houses. The 29th of April, in the morning, he had undertaken, at Roussel's request, to carry away the bombs from the house, but this could not be done. Roussel and Soret have taken flight; the place of their retreat is not known. Ballot was arrested the 4th of May at the Northern Railway station at the moment he was about to leave Paris. Experts have been charged to examine the bombs; they have reported that these bombs, when loaded with common powder, produce but a very moderate effect, but that, leaded with the powder of which the recipe was found at Roussel's, they burst in a manner to produce terrible effects. Under these circumstances, the court declaring its competence," etc.

Then follows the list of 72 accused, which has already appeared in the decree convoking the High Court.

## . THE WAR CLOUD.

What is Behind It-The Warlike Appliances of France and Prussla-Their Relative Strength in Men and Arms.

In view of the serious complications between France and Prussia over the question of Prince Leopold's candidacy for the Spanish throne, and ble acts; the pelice, therefore, had full the probability of an appeal to arms for their settlement, the following summary of the relative strength of the two antagonistic nations is important:-

NAPOLEON AND HIS CHASSEPOTS-POPULATION OF THE EMPIRE-HER FINANCES-AN ARMY OF 1,350,000 MEN-THE COMMANDERS-THE

The population of France, according to the census of 1866, was (exclusive of 125,000 soldiers stationed outside of the empire) 38,067,054, 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 faith 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, 5002; Jews, 35,737; Moham-medans, 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 in 1869 amounted to 12,925, 718,073 francs, or upwards of \$2,585,000,000. The revenue for 1869 appears to have been 1,755,843,203 francs, and the expenditures 1,751,241,931 francs.

ARMY. The army, according to the new law of February 1, 1868, consists of the active army and the reserve, each numbering 400,000 men. A Garde Nationale Mobile, which was to number about 550,000, was to co-operate for the defence of fortresses, coasts, and frontiers. The National Guard has a military organization, and is placed under the Minister of War. It comprises 250 battalions, having eight companies of 2000 men, and 125 batteries of 200 men; together, the

active army, the reserve, and the National Guard number 1,350,000 men.

The active army is as yet lew. Of course it will be greatly increased when placed on a war

footing. 1,773
Staff. 252,652
Infantry 252,652
Cavalry. 62,798
39,883 

000,000, and up to 1868 there had been expended on Cherbourg \$34,000,000.

NAVY. 

Wheel steamers..... 51

914 Total.....439 4680 Besides these there were 8 serew steamers,

there are not fibring wouldness out made

116

iron-clad, with 68 guns, and 23 non-iron-clad, with 144 guns, building.

The following is a list of the chief vessels in the French iron-clad navy, with their strength in guns and nominal horse-power:—

Vauleureuse. . . . . 36 Bloire ... Spryelllante. 900 Paixbans .... ....14 800 Juyenne ...

The French naval force consists of 72,446 men. There are two admirals, C. Rigault de Genouilly and F. T. Trehouart; 6 active viceadmirals, and 30 active counter-admirals

BISMARCK'S BACKING- POPULATION OF PRUSSIA -ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY-IN TIME OF

PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR. The total population of the kingdom of Prussia, according to the census of December 3, 1863, 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,

FINANCES. 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.

ARMY. The German military organization is complete, and, according to a statement in the Prussian Military Gazette, "a million soldiers can at any moment be placed under arms by a single telegram from Berlin." The Prussian troops, the same authority adds, consist of 325 battalions of infantry, 268 squadrons of cavalry, 11 regiments of artillery, with 1146 guns, and 12 battallons of engineers, making in all 410,000 soldiers. 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 458,000 only represents the stauding 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 twentieth year. He serves, unless exempted, three years in the regular army, four in the re-serve, and at the end of this term enters the Landwehr or militia for nine years. Leaving the Landwehr he is finally enrolled in the Land-

sturm until he is fifty years of age.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy is the King. The chief of the staff is General de Moltke. The regular army is divided into eleven corps or divisions, with the following

COMMISSION:	
Headquarters,	Communders,
1-Konigsburg	General de Manteuffel.
2-Stettin	
3-Berlin	Prince Frederick Charles.
	General d'Alvensleben.
	General de Steinmetz.
6-Breslau	General de Tumpling.
	General de Zastrow.
	General de Bittenfeld.
	General de Manstein.
	General de Volgts-Rhetz.
11—Cassel	
	the Carns of the Guard.

is the Prince Augustus of Wurtemburg. There are twenty-nine fortresses in the kingdom, of which five are of the first rank.

Count Von Bismarck has been able to assert that the Prussian navy is now second to none in the Baltic Sea. Since 1860 vessel after vessel has been rapidly launched, until Prussia, which a few years ago was really contemptible on the sea, has now become a formidable naval power. According to the latest returns the fleet of

Prussia is composed as follows:—

Description.

No. of vessels. Gans. Yacht. 1 Paddle corvettes. 3 

The steam fleet is being increased as rapidly as human efforts will admit of. The largest vessels in the navy are the King William, of 5938 tons, and the Renown, of 7500 tons. The former, which is considered the most fermidable vessel afloat, was built in England for the Sultan of Turkey, but as he could not pay it was snapped up by the Prussians. The armament consists of twenty-three guns of the heaviest calibre known, manufactured of the famous Krupp steel, at the works in Westphalia. The steam power is 1150 horse, the crew 600 men. The Renown is less horse, the crew 600 men. The Kenown is less heavily armored, and has only 1200 horse power, with an armament of four 11-inch guns, six 96-pounders, twelve 72-pounders, and twelve 24-pounders on the upper deck. The crew amounts to 1000 men, exclusive of officers. This vessel was built in Kiel. On the stocks at the navy yard in Wilhelmshafen is the heavy iron-clad frigate the Grosser Kurfurst, and the Frederick the Great of the same class is build. Frederick the Great, of the same class, is building at Kiel. The Hansa, another iron-clad, is nearly completed at Dantzic, where the steam frigate Ariadne has been commenced, and the steam sloops Albatross and Nautilus. To be built by 1877 are eleven iron-clads of the largest size, eleven double-banked frigates, seven heavy size, eleven double-banked frigates, seven heavy sloops, and three transports. The vessels in commission are manned by 5012 sailors, 737 engineers, 370 carpenters and mechanics, 192 warrant officers, and 255 officers. Besides this, there is a reserve of 4156 men, which can be called upon at any time, and a second reserve, called see wehr, which acts only in time of war, and may be translated sea militia.

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for Cramps, Diarrhoes, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, are
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once tried it will be without it. Ask for Fox's Cramp and
Diarrhoea Mixture, and take no other. Sold; at YARNALL & CO.'S, FIFTERNTH and MARKET Streets,
and No. 602 ARCH Street.

VOID QUACKS .- A VICTIM OF EARLY IN-A discretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. K. REEVES, No. 78 Nassau st., N.Y. City, 6 28tuths 13t

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SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. Atl other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

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Convenie for trial. The body of Ensign Water

wright was brought to No. Your plan to

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the common wealth of applyania for the incorporation of a Bank, in access that the laws of the Commonwealth, to be Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. The following named persons, if they were on the Bark ARCHIBALD GRACIE, which left San Francisco, California, in 1855, or their next of Rin, will find it to their acvavisge to address or call upon ROBERT S. LEAGUE & COMPANY, No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. Immediate attention to this is requested, and any one knowing their present whereabouts will oblige by communicating as above.

James J. Nichols, Charles Brown, Charles Brown,
Absalom Cryers,
John Baker,
William Roberts,
E. S. Wilson,
G. W. Hopkins & Son,
L. B. Dresser,
William Rafferty,
J. H. Painter,
M. Barnes. Samuel B. Pingrey, Martin Hart, William Douglas, William Chamberlin, William Chamberin Daniel K. Colby, Walter Smith, Samuel B. Wilcox, William F. Willis, Henry Lovell, John Dockendord, R. J. Black, R. Blair, Mark Ferrill, John Anderson, John W. Walden David Lozen, J. H. Keller, William Scrioner, William Callahan, Jonn B. Jones, John H. Anxes, William Davis, William Ferry, Charles Nodine, A. S. Young, Sanford Crocks, A. H. Whitner. 6 27 t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE WEST END BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-PANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 8 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,

5 4 60t NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE PETROLEUM BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five (5) hundred thousand dollars.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., No 237 South FOURTH Street.

NOTICE .- In accordance with the terms of the lease and contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Qo. will pay at their office, No. 227 South FOURTH st., Philadelphia, on and after the 19th day of JULY, 1879, a dividend of \$150 per share, clear of all taxes, to the stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as they ahall stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. on the 1st day of July, 1870. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S BRADFORD, Note.—The trapsfer books of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will be closed on July 1 and respected on July 11, 1870. 6 22 m Treasurer East Pennsylvania Railroad Go.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE QUAKER CITY BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hun-dred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH
Street, Philadelphia, June 22, 1870.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next and reopened on Wednesday, July 20.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 22d of July next to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 7th July next. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD,

Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANTOWN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphih, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

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INSURANCE % OF 1 PER CENT. Extra rates on small packages from, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.

The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.

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The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana on Friday July I.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazes, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis, Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannan on Saturday, July 16, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, July 18.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Tuesday,
July 19, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Satur
day, July 9th.
Connects with the Clane Fear Piver Street Ouncets with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Com-bany, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken

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ASHLAND, \$90 tens, Captain Crowell.
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PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Captain Gray.
JULY, 1870.

Prometheus, Friday, July 1.
J. W. Everman, Friday, July 8.
Prometheus, Friday, July 18.
J. W. Everman, Friday, July 22.
Prometheus, Friday, July 29.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
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KILBURN, of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the extension of a pate: t granted to them on the 7th day
of October, 1886, for an improvement in Method of
Bending Wood, it is ordered that the testimony in
the case be closed on the 6th day of September next,
that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 16th day of September
next, and that said petition be heard on the first day
of September next.

Any person may oppose this extension.

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