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By Telegraph.

ILLINOIS.

German sympathy with Prussia—Hot.

CHICAGO, 17.—The European war now excites great interest, particularly among the Germans. The German papers all have stirring editorials on the subject, in which the French Emperor is severely denounced for forcing war upon Europe; and confident predictions are made of his speedy downfall at the hands of Prussia. One German paper publishes a call for a meeting of the various German consuls in this city. A number of young men are said to be preparing to go to Prussia if war continues and join the army, and a movement is talked of to buy a gunboat to present to King William. Some Germans from the Rhine and Southern Germany are not so enthusiastic in favor of the Prussian cause.

To-day is a fearful hot, the thermometer is over a hundred in the shade with scarcely a breath of air. There have been heavy rains with terrific thunder and lightning the last three days.

An enthusiastic mass meeting of Germans was held in the Turner Hall, to-day, to express sympathy with Prussia in the impending conflict. Governor Salmon, Collector Jussen, and other prominent Germans made speeches, and subscriptions were started for a fund for the widows and orphans of the Prussians killed in battle.

The weather to-day is very hot; there have been a number of cases of sunstroke.

LOUISIANA.

\$100,000 fire.

NEW ORLEANS.—A. A. Maginn's cotton seed oil manufactory, on Magazine St., has been burned; loss \$100,000; half insured.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Ladies' sculling match.

PITTSBURGH.—A ladies' sculling match took place on the Monongahela river, yesterday afternoon. The contestants were Miss Lottie McAllice and Miss Maggie Lew. The race was one mile and was won by Miss McAllice in eighteen minutes and fifty-four seconds. An immense crowd, estimated at least at 7,000, were present and great enthusiasm was manifested. The defeated lady says she will row again.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Dead.

SPRINGFIELD.—George Ashman, chairman of the convention which nominated Lincoln, is dead.

MISSOURI.

German Mass Meeting—350 Chinese arrived—Dead.

ST. LOUIS.—A mass meeting of Germans is called for to-morrow night to express sympathy for their brethren now in the field against France, and approving the course of Prussia. Gen. Thomas L. Price, a prominent citizen of the State, died at his residence in Jefferson city, last night.

Three hundred and fifty more Chinese arrived to-day, and left for Tennessee.

NEW YORK.

Beecher on the war—American Germans.

NEW YORK, 17.—To-day Beecher preached on the war and complimented England, and expressed sympathy for Prussia; but the present war was a war of despots, and for no principle of right or justice. He hoped America would remain pacific.

The German of Newark held a mass meeting, and pledged money and men, if necessary, for Prussia and resolved to ask for a special session of Congress, to form a alliance between Germany and America.

The weather is intensely hot; two fatal cases of sunstroke.

A Tribune's correspondent telegraphs that not one word of Thiers' remarkable speech was allowed to reach England by telegraph. There has been a systematic scheme abroad to deprive Europe of the public opinion in France respecting the war, and to deceive France about the opinion of Europe. Telegrams to the English papers, during last week, have misinterpreted the tone of the French independent press and have suppressed all manifestations against the war. This press censorship was never more active and unscrupulous. The English papers now, without exception, charge France with the responsibility. It appears that after Grammont's declaration, a demand was made for the dispatches, and that Olivier, after refusing to give them, was compelled to admit that France had finally declared war on account of the Prussian dispatch communicating to the European courts the king's refusal to receive the French ambassador, and that this dispatch, thus made the basis of war, had not been seen by any French minister. The government had in fact declared war on what was purported to be an abstract of that dispatch, supplied by French spies, whose names were withheld when the war was announced.

WASHINGTON.

North German mail stopped.—More of Thiers' reply to Olivier.

All the North German steamship lines here have ceased running; our foreign mails are stopped in Baltimore and New York. The Postmaster General is engaged in effecting a temporary arrangement with the Cunard and Inman line of steamers to carry our mails. Several American parties have put in proposals to carry the mails in vessels under our flag. This will receive proper consideration at once; in the meanwhile it is thought certain that our mails will be carried by English vessels.

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Additional.—The Tribune's special says Thiers replied to Olivier and said: "It is owing to a blunder that we are now at war with Prussia, which ought to have been attacked when she desired to unite the German States; then war would have been legitimate, and we would have been sustained by the world in our legitimate demands and complaints. Prussia also has committed great fault in her negotiation with Spain; yet Prussia wished for peace, and we have determined upon war. If we had still required the renunciation of the Hohenzollern candidature, I should still be with you. You had not only obtained your result; you had the form and substance both, yet you say Prussia has not yielded in form, and we have been insulted. Public opinion will turn against us; the journals of Europe will be against us."

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Empress arrived—Emperor leaves—Immense loan—Patriotic demonstrations in Paris—Denmark and the Duchies in the war—French proclamations—Continued enthusiasm—Thiers and Favre's residence besieged—Thiers' position—Volunteers to aid Prussia—Purchase of gunboats talked of—Germans from the Rhine and Southern Germany not enthusiastic—Hot Weather—Commanders of the French.

PARIS, 17.—The Empress arrived at Paris to-day from St. Cloud and was received with a popular welcome of a most enthusiastic character.

The Emperor will leave for the field on Wednesday. A loan for six months on Treasury bonds to the amount of 500,000,000 francs was taken up in a few hours. The Credit Financier and Bank of France made efforts to monopolize towards the end the amount.

Passports were sent to the Count de Cavour, Charge d'Affairs of the Prussian legation, the moment the news was received that the Prussian troops had violated the frontier. It is announced that 280,000 French troops are ready to cross into Germany. The Zouaves, from Africa, are disembarking at Marseilles.

PARIS 10 p. m.—Regiments are passing through the streets to-night, on their way to the frontier. Great crowds are gathered on the sidewalks and wildly cheer the soldiers as they pass. At all the gardens and places of public resort, patriotic demonstrations are made. The excitement is intense; no opposition to war is manifested and the press denounce the speech of M. Thiers in the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, 17.—The enthusiasm is intense; the people offer to pay double taxes; the police are obliged to protect the residences of Thiers and Favre, who oppose 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 proposes to invade France with immense forces.

PARIS, 17.—The Journal Du Soir publishes the following official reports: Decrees have been issued, creating a fourth battalion for each regiment of infantry and a sixth squadron for regiments of cavalry.

General Antemare, who commanded the National Guard of Paris, has been appointed Commander-in-chief of the Imperial Guard.

L'Etat Militaire have received orders to march on Monday.

The military posts in Paris have been made vacant by the departure of troops. The line has been occupied by the Imperial Guard. All the troops in the garrison in the Central Department of France have received orders to depart for the frontier.

A council of Ministers, the Emperor presiding, was held at St. Cloud, to-day.

The Chambers will probably dissolve this week.

La Patrie says: News from Denmark and the Duchies declares that the hatred against Prussia is so great that if the government hesitate to take a part in the present conflict the people will rise against them.

In Hanover there is great agitation and the Prussian general commanding has asked for reinforcements.

The Prussian government has given stringent orders not to permit the circulation of the French proclamation to the German population. It will be sure to reach all the points of Germany where it can do good even now.

Numbers of French circulars are being distributed throughout the German States.

Private subscriptions for the army are to be opened all over France; and money and other gifts are pouring in. The popular enthusiasm is overwhelming.

on a mere question of susceptibility. You are shedding torrents of blood for a question of form, and if I had the honor to govern my country, I should have wished to give it time for reflection and recollection. I regard this war as an imprudence and its cessation as ill chosen."

After the dispatches, upon which the declaration of war was made, had been repeatedly demanded, and after a refusal to give them up, Olivier said: "I will read two dispatches, but not the signature, for our agents would be sent away."

He then read part of one dispatch, confirming the refusal of King William to receive the French ambassador, and two dispatches from the French agents abroad, giving the substance of Bismarck's circular; the circular itself M. Olivier did not pretend to produce. He concluded by saying:

"We go to war with a light heart, and confident in our army. What we could not endure was the communication to all Europe of the rejection of our ambassador, all the more significant because done in the most courteous terms."

France demands a decision from the South German States by noon to-day.

Marshal Canrobert commands the first army corps; Duke Polita the second; General Froissard the third; Marshal McMahon the fourth; General Foly the fifth; Marshal Bazaine will command the imperial guards and reserves.

Don Carlos has been expelled from France.

The French evacuation of Rome is again rumored.

French-men-of-war watched the departure of the Prussian ironclads from England.

The Gauls says the English government has instructed Lord Lyons to communicate with Grammont on the subject of the neutrality of Holland, which England wishes stipulated.

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the government to the commanders of gunboats and other officers employed in protecting the Canadian fisheries: "The limits within which you will, in the necessary exercise of your power, exclude United States fishermen or detain American fishing vessels or boats are, for the present, to be exceptional. Difficulties have arisen in former times, in respect to the question whether exclusive limits should be measured on lines drawn parallel everywhere to the coast, and describing its sinuosities, or on lines produced from headland to headland, across the entrance of bays, creeks and harbors. Her Majesty's government is clearly of opinion that by the convention of 1818, the United States renounced the right of fishing, not only within three miles of the colonial shores; but within three miles of the line drawn across any bay or creek. It is however the wish of Her Majesty's government neither to concede, nor, for the present, to enforce any rights in this respect, which are, in their nature, constructive; therefore, you will not interfere with any American fishermen, unless found within three miles of the shore or within three miles of the line drawn across the mouth of a bay or creek, which is less than ten geographical miles in width. In the case of any other bay, as the Bay Des Chaleurs, for example, you will not admit any United States fishing vessel, or boat, or any American fishermen, inside the line drawn across at that part of such bay where its width does not exceed ten miles."

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