HELMBOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU. A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbears into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous depositions and all unmateral enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.



HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, For weakness, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion. Loss of Power, Loss of Aemory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembing. For weakness, attended with the following symptoms:
Indisposition to Exertion,
Loss of Power,
Loss of Aemory,
Weak Nerves,
Horror of Disease,
Dimness of Vision,
Hot Hands,
Dryness of the Skin,
Drinversal Lassitude
These symptoms if allowed to go on (which this Medi-

eine invariatity removes) soon follow—
FATUITY, LPILLETTIC FITS, ETC.,
in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say
they are not frequently followed by those directal diseases."

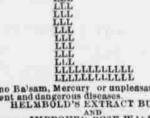
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will coniess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample winness to the truth of the assertion.

The Consitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to attregate and invigorate the system, which HELM SOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.



In affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequalled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex or in the decline or change of life. See symptoms above. No family should be without it.



Take no Ba'sam, Mercury or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Cures these diseases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.



USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
For all affections and diseases of these organs whether
EXISTING IN MALE OR FEWALE.
From whatever cause originating, and no matter how
long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid
of a dure ic. o. a clure ic.

Hi L. BOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT
DIURETIC and it is certain to have the desired effect
in all diseases for which it is recommended.



BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

BELMBOLD'S

BIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACE SALEAPARILLA,

For purifying the Brood and removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure sale of the Blood and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, cad diead Salt Raeum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erystpeias, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilia added to a pin of water is equal to the Lisb in Diet Drink, and one bottle is fally equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.



HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

An excellent Lotten used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCHU and SARSAPARILIA in such diseases as resommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the mealcines. Also, explicit directions for use, with hundred of those sands of living witnesses, and upwards of 30.000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians. Ciersymen, Statesmen etc. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates. propped up by certificates.
The science of Med'cune, like the Doric column, stands simple, pure, majestic, having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its Capital.



Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—
is vacuo—and are the most active of either that can be
made. A ready and concusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:—
See Dispensatory of the United states,
See Princetor Divinity valuable works on the Practice

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Phrsic, Philade phla.

lade phia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHHAIM McDowell. a celebra ed Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surjeons, fre and, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Johnnal.

See Medic Chirungical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of late standard works on Medicine.



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HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT, No. 164 South TENTH Street, Philadelphia. Beware of Countertelts. Ask for Helmbold's! Take

Rapid and Brilliant Movements of the Prussians.

They Occupy Saxony, Hanover, Hesse-Darmstadt, Hesse-Cassel, and Nassau.

The Cities of Dresden, Hanover, and Cassel Captured.

Elector of Hesse-Cassel Taken Prisoner.

Several Encounters Between Prussians, Austrians, and Federals.

Junction of the Saxon and Hanoverian Armies with the Austrians.

Concentration of a Federal Army at Frankfort.

Advance of the Prussians into Bohemia

Manifestoes of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE GERMAN WAR.

Prussla issued a tormal declaration of war against Austria on the 18th of June. War had also been formally declared by Prussla against Saxony. Diplomatic relations between Prussla and Bavaria were suspended on the 18th and the respective Ministers had received their passports. The Prench Ambassadors were to took after Prusslan interests at Vienna and Musich.

ROSTILITIES IN SAXONY, SILESIA, AND BOHEMIA.

The Prassians occupied Dresden on the 1sh of June.
A telegram Hom Dresden of June 16 says:—The Frassian troops entered S. xony last night from the north, near sireh a. in addition to their invasion across the eastern and western frontiers. The King has issued a proclamation, addressed to his faithful people in which he relies upon their loyal co-operation in the present emergency. His Malesty left here this morning to join the army, accompanied by Baren Buest and the Minister of War. HOSTILITIES IN SAXONY, SILESIA, AND BOHEMIA.

the agmy, accompanied by Baron Buest and the Minister of War

"It is officially stated that in rejecting the Prussian ultimatum which demanded the reduct on or the army to a peace footing, Baron von Buest justified the mobilization of the Saxon troops by referring to the resolutions of the Federal Diet. In reply to the point of the ultimatum relating to the elections for a Parliament simultaneously in Saxony and Prussia, Baron Buest declared that a German Parliament could not be convoked by any single Government. The King of Saxony approved the motives for the rejection of the ultimatum on the ground of his duties as a member of the Con ederation."

A despatch from Vienna of June 18 says:— Hundreds of Saxon inhabitants are fiving into Bahemia. The Prussians are foreibly curotling men up to forty years of age."

The Prussians in Hanover.

The Prussians entered the capital of Hanover on June 17.

General Manieuffel, at the head of the Prussian troops entered Luneburg in Hanover, on June 13 The Prussians are reported to have cut off the communications of the Hanoverian army, and rendered its June tion with the Austro Federal Corps impossible. The Prussian Colonel Cranach arrived at stade June 18, and disarmed the garrison, dismissing them to their homes. He took possession of 21 gans and numerous mortars, rifles, and other war material. Bremen jour nals assert that the Banoverian treasure has been sent to England.

to England.

Harover. Jun' 19.—General von Manteuffel is the chief commander of the Prussian troops in Hanover. He will take all necessary administrative measures in the capacity of Prussian Commissioner.

LUNERING. June 19.—Upon entering upon Hanoverlan terri ory General Manteuffel issued the following programs of the capacity of t amation:'His Majesty, the King of Prussia, has for weeks past necessaried to settle the questions pending with

Hanover.

There efforts having faied, the security of Prussla demands that no encaies shall remain in the rear of the arm. The King requires the disbandment of all the Hanoverian troops in excess of a peace footier, and it is only by this step that Hanover can be spared the sufferings of war. Until that is effected, Hanover is considered as belligerent. sufferings of war. Until that is effected. Hanover is considered as beligerent.
"I do not come as an enemy to the inhabitants. Private property will be strictly respected, and discipline will be maintained among the Prussian troops. It is for you to meet us in a triendly manner."

THE PRUSSIANS IN HESSE-CASSEL, HESSE-DARMSTADT, AND NASSAU.

A te egram from Cassel of June 17 says:—' The Prussians have arrived at Giessen, on the Hesse-Darmstadt frontier and a regiment or Prussian hussars have marched to Marburg in Hesse Cassel. The Prussians entered Cassel June 18. The Elector is at Frankfort. The 8th Federal Army Corps is toliowing closely on the track of the Prussians to Marburg in Electoral Hesse. Large bodies of Federal troops are marching north. It is stated that the Prussians have occupied Wiesbaden. A sight encounter took place between some Austrian and Prussian cavairy on the kumburg road. The Prussians retreated. Marienthal, Ostritz and Leuba are occupied by two Prussian regiments of infantry and one of hussais, and Bernstadt by two regiments of cavairy."

A telegram from Cologue of June 18. says:—Hostilities have commenced between the Prussians and the Federal gray. AND NASSAU.

The 4th Darmstadt In antry Regiment has been al-

The 4th Darmstadt In'antry Regiment has been almost annihilated by the Prussians at Friedberg, between Frankiort and Geissen. Large bodies of federal troops are massed at Mayence and Frank ort, where the Wurtemberg contingent will arrive to-night.

Strasburg, June 1t.—A demonstration against the Prussian policy took place on Sunday at Carlsrule. Baden troops have gone to Frankfort.

Frankfort on The-Main, June 19—From 30 0 0 to 40.00 Federal troops are assembled before this city.

The Paris Montrial de Nouve syst—A private despatch announces that an engagement has taken place between the Hessians and Prussians near Frackfort. The latter gained the advantage and continued their march, after having secured possession of their livay.

Bellix June 18—The Trussian te egraph station at Homburg has been forcibly seized by Darmstadt solders. Tals act has been declared by Prussian to be a violation of international law and the Minister of Hesse Darmstadt. at Berlin, has consequently received his passports, with a summents to save the Prussian capita.

Haraung June 19—International has been forwarded to General von Manieuffel from Brunswick that a demonstration has taken place in that town against the Government on account of its having retused to accede to a treaty of neutrality against Plassas.

BAVARIA AND WURTEMBERG A telegram from Cologne of June 17 says ; - Telegraphic A telegram from Cologic of June 11 save; — religration communication between Cologic and the north of Germany has been cut off as also between "elssenburg and the south. The passenger trains for B (varia and Wurtemberg have discontinued running in consequence of the lines being occupied with the conveyance of troops.

of the lines being occupied with the conveyance of troops.

The Bavarians intend to cut the railway line between Coburg and Bamburg, and to blow up the railway brings at Lichtenrels. The Justrians have destroyed the railway bridge at Oswiccin.

In consequence of the Austrian war manifesto all the available Wurtemberg troops have been sent north.

The Austrian Government has summoned the Bavarian Government in consequence of the decision of the Federa. Duet on the 16th, to unite with Austria in carrying on military operations in Saxony.

THE WAR BUTWEEN AUSTRIA AND ITALY-PORMAL DE-CLARATION OF WAR. The Italian Government formally declared war against Austria yesterday.

Garlouldi fett Cemo June 17 for Tecco, and was tollowed by some troops. As soon as the volunteers are
completely equipped, they will proceed to Bergamo and
Brescis.

A telegram from Florence of June 16, says;—
"The Ministry is nearly constituted. Baron Ricasoli is appointed President and Minister of the Interior. General Marmora is named Minister Adlatus to the Kine at the Camp.

"The Austr'ans have interrupt dall lines of communication on the side of the Po and Minclo." General Marke ra and the King left Florence to join

the army. "General Angioletti, Minister of Marine has loft to take "General Angoletti, Minister of Marine has left to take common of his division.

Garibald has arrived at Bergamo to inspect several bat allons of volunces and Bergaglieri. He met with an enthusiastic reception.

'It is believed that the organization of the new Ministry will be officially annunced to the Champer as soon as hostili les have common ed.

"The Senate has approved the bill for a monetary convention (etween listy France, Belgium and Anixaerined. The debate on the financial bills has common ed in the Senate."

PHUSSIAN SUB IDT TO ITALY. VIERRA June 18.—The Vienna papers publish intelligence from Berne stating that a subsidy sent by the Fig sian Government to Liav, consisting of 130, 60,000 banes in gold packed in casks, has passed through this city en route for Florence.

THE GREMAN GONFEDERATION. Oldenburg and Anhait have officially notified their will drawal from the Germanic Confederation Baden declines to take active part in the hostilities against Prossin.

PARIS. June 16.—It is asserted that the recent proceedings of the Federal Diet have determined several powers dignituries of the Vieuna treaty of 1s15 to occlare that in their op mion, articles 54 and 63 of that treaty, which form part of European international law, have

l nashrour. June 16 -- Prince Charles of Bavarla vii Le appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Federal army.

1 extraordinary sitting of the Federal Diet has been teld here for the purpose of immediately deciding upon a motion brought orward by the Saxon representative, that in consequence of the enry of the Prussians into Saxony, Austria and Bayaria be requested to adopt, without delay, the measures necessitated by this accordingly.

without delay, the measures necessitated by this act of violence
FRANKPORT. June 17.—In vesterday's sliting of he Federal Diet the Saxon motion requesting assistance against the Prussian invasion was adopted by 18 against 5 votes, and the zustrian and Bavarian representatives declared their Governments ready to carry the resolution into effect. Baden voted with the unjointy the Athlete-President announced that austra guaranteed the territory of all the States which remained faithful to the Confederation.

The representative of Luxemburg announced that the Netherlands would remain neutral in the coming confict. This decision was protested against by the President. Hanover declared that she would side with Austria under all circumstances. Testerday afternoon the Federal (Bavarian) garrison in this town occupied the rai way station, and took possession of the Prussian telegraph office

THE MANIFESTOES. Royal Indictments and Popular Procla-

mattons AUSTRIA AGAINST PRUSSIA.

The following are the most important passages of an Inipetial manifesto to the Austrian people, issued in Vienna. It says:—

On the northern and southern fron tiers of the empire are arrayed the armies of two allied enemes of Austria, with the intention of shawing the foundation of her position as a European power. To neither on them has Austria given any cause for war. The preservation of the blessings of peace to the people of Austria has always been regarded by me as one of the orst and most sacred of my duties as societign, and one I have always considered myself bound faithfully to fulfil. But one of the hostile powers deems no pretext necessary to justify its lust for the plunder of a portion of the Austrian monarchy. In the eyes of that nower a favorate exportunity is sufficient cause for war. Two years as of we were alied with Prussia and a part of my beloved Austrian army was drawn to the const of the North Sea in company with the Prussian troops (against whom we are now arrayed as engmies) to preserve rights accorded by treaty, to protect a three cened German nationality, to confine the misery of an unavoidable war to its narrowest limits, and to oltain a lasting guarantee of peace necessary for the welfare of Austria cought no conquests, and bears no part of the blaue for the sad list of unhappy complications which had Prussia's intentions heen equally disinterested, would never have arisen, and which have been brought about for the accomplishment of selfish objects, and are, therefore, not susceptible of a peaceful solution by my Government.

accomplishment of sellish objects, and are, therefore, not susceptible of a peaceful solution by my dovernment.

The manifesto them mentions the course of the negatiations for the preservation of neace which we're cartied on first with Praysia and subsequent y with the other great powers. The latter are declared to have failed because the powers would not recognize and accept the condition made by Austria, that European public law and existing treatus should form the basts of the mediatory eloris to be made by the concerno. A proof was hereby given that the deliberations would never have led to the preservation of page.

The manufacto then enumerates the acts of violence committed by Prussia, vs.:—The entry of her troops into holstein the desolution of the exates convoked by he imperial Governor of the Duchy, and the movement by which the iriusian troops, ten times superior a number, forced the Austrians to retire, it further declares that Prussia tole assunder the band of German unity by declaring, her secession from the Confederation, and by proceeding with military force against the sovereigns who remained true to the Bund.

The oliculary is the lext of the concluding portion of the manifesto—

There ore, the most fatal of wars, a war of Germans.

proceeding with military force against the sovereigns who remained true to the flund.

The following is the text of the concluding portion of the manifesto—

There are, the most fatal of wars, a war of Germans at a first Germans has become unavoidable. For all he misely which it wil entail upon families, districts, and countries. I make those who have provoked it answerable before the tribunal of posterity and of the all mighty and Eleraal God. I advance to the conflict with that confidence which is afforded by a just cause, with that confidence which is afforded by a just cause, with that confidence which is afforded by a just cause, with the consciousness of the power which exists in a great empire where Frince and people are penetrated with but one and the same thought—namel, the rights of Austria—and with fresh and uniading courage at the sight of my armed and valiant so diers, who form a barrier against which the power of Austria's enemies will be shattered as well as at the sight of my faithful peoples, who look up to me, united self-sacrificing, and resolved. But one feeling pervades the inhabitants of my kinsdom and provinces—that of conscious of shearth in the't unity, of indipration at an unprecedented violation of right. It doubly pains me that the work of coming to an understanding upon be question of the internal constitution of the empire should not have been sufficiently in advanced to allow of the representatives of all my peoples raily ing around my throne at this serious but elevating moment. I am for the breast deprived et this support; but, or, the other had, my duty as sovereign is all the more clear and my reached the allowed the in this conflict we shall not be slone. The princes and peoples of Germany are aware of the danger which three ens that ilberty and independence and not only ourselves but also our German I return of the Confideration are in arms for the security of those objects which it had one of the work of peace which I had undertaken, with the view to lay whe basis of a Cons

PRUSSIA AGAINST AUSTRIA. The Frus-lan Government despatched on June 15 to foreign courts an official statement of recent events, in which it makes the following declaration:—After the decision of the Diet on the 14th instant, by which the Contederath in was troken up and Prussia threatened with war, the law of self-preserva ion competied Prussia to secure hers. If against the action of reighboring States On the 15th his ant, there ore, the Government offered Suxony, Hanover, and Electoral Hesse a conditional allance—the offer was refused, and as Prussian's geographical position cost not allow her to tolerate in those States open or concealed hostility while sho is engaged in war in another direction, the Prussians have crossed the iron-ters of those three countries in order to prevent our being ent off in the reas while defending ourselves against Austri a.

BING WIL IAM TO THE PRUSSIAN PROPIES.

BERLIN JUNE 19.—The manifesto or King William to the Prussian p ope has been issued to day, the principal passages of which are as to lows:—

The hopes that an alliance based upon mutual esteem, and in heing the prosperity and power or Germany, would issue from the Austrian and Prussian brotherhold in arms, have been deceived. Austria has not considered Prussia as her neutral ally, but as a hostic rival, and has therefore, drawn the tederal princes into a broach of the Confederation. The humiliation of Prussia has been the watchword of her enemies, but the spirit oils 3 lives in the Prussian people. Her opposents deceive them cives it they imagine Prussia to be varilyzed by disan-long at tome. Below the enemy these disappear, and at, bliberto opposed to one another stand henceforth united in tria upph or mistorique.

The mani esto lays siress upon the fact that Prussia, in concert with England, France, and Russia, has made a trul less effort to effect a peaceful settlement, and proceeds:—

We are compalled to Eght for existence. We must re-

We are compelled to fight for existence. We must go we are composed to right to existence. We must go torth to battle for life or death availant those who wish to humifiate the Prussia of the Great sleeter Frederick and of the war of independence. I God give us the victory we shall be strong enough to reunite more firmly and more prosperously those loosened ties of Germany which they who tear the right and the power of the national spirit have form as under. COUNT BIRM ARR'S DECLARATION.

BEBLIN June 18.—On the lith lost, the Prussian Government delivered a special protest to all the German courts, decla ingail proceed as which either one of everal of the German Government a main take in accordance with the orders of the so-called Federal Diet This protest was despatched simultaneously with the Prussian declaration to foreign Gevernments respecting the latest steps of Prussia in Saxony, Hanover, and Resse-Cassel.

Court B'smarck has addressed the following despatch to the I ru sin representatives shroud:— I bave to communicate to your Excelency an event by which existing European law will be essentially

I have to communicate to your Exected at a value by which existing European law will be essentially ascred.

De Federal Dietat Frankfort in its sitting of vesterdor (the 14th inst.), resolved by 9 out of 16 votes upon the infullianten of the entire Federal army with the exception of the Prussian contingent. Austria, who has a ready broken off diplomate relations with us, and whose military orces have menseed out from let for the 1st. The emotits had proposed this measure on the 1st. The emotits had proposed this measure on the 1st. The emotits had proposed this measure on the 1st. The emotits had proposed this measure on the 1st. The emotits had proposed this measure on the 1st. The emotits had proposed this measure on the 1st. The emotits had been the austrian representative at pealing at the same time to article 1s of the final action o Vienna, of the 8th Jane, 120

Art. In ct the vicinal Final act which was put for the same prescrited by the subsequent articles for adjusting districted by the subsequent articles for Federal excutomer of the Connederation, as resolved upon in accordance with the Austrian medicion, as resolved upon in accordance with the Austrian medicion, as resolved upon in accordance with the Austrian medicion, as resolved upon in accordance with the Austrian medicion, as resolved upon in accordance with the Austrian medicion, as resolved upon in accordance with the Austrian medicion as well as with the text of the Federal action of the Bund as well as with the text of the Federal action of the Bund as well as with the text of the Federal action of the Bund as well as with the text of the Federal action of the Bund as well as with th

de l'incependance et de l'invioabilite des états confideres.

Art. 63: (alinea 3). Les états confideres s'engagent de meme a ne se faire la guerre sous aucun pretexte, et a ne point poursuivre ieurs differends par la torce des srines, mais a les soumettre a la Diete. Le lecil, essaicia moyen nant une commission la vole de la mediacion. Si elle ne reussit pas et qu'une sen ence juridique devient necessaire, il y sera nouvru par une jugement Austrepal (Autragal Instanz) blen organize auquel les parties litigantes se soumet ront sans appel.

ize anquel les parties litiganies se soumst.cont sans appel.

the anti-Federal motion of Austria being Prussia's protect notwithstanding not only brought under discussion but also raised to the condition of a resolution of the Federal Assembly by the small majority above mentioned, the King's cuvoy, in the name of his Majosty, announced the disso union of the Federal Pact by a tormal declaration to the Diet, and after this act immediately withdrew from the assembly to which the majority of envoys represented States that had already previously combined in measures hostile to Prussia.

It is now the duty of the King's Government to aunounce in a formal manner the violation of the Federal treaty of which the supulations have lost all validity to those powers who, by signing the Vienna Congress act of the 9th of June 1815, or subsequently giving their adherence thereto, have become confounders of the Federal treaty, even flough they have given no guarantee for its maintenance.

I have therefore, the honor to instruct your Excellency to communicate by copy the contents of this despatch to—

BERLEN, June 25, 1866

BERL N. June 25, 1866. THE PRUSSIAN CONSERVATIVES.

The chiefs of the conservative party and the party of progress have formed an association in this city to assist the Frussian army in the field with money, provisions, and medical aid. They have issued a common appeal to the parties to co-operate with them in relieving the severe labors of the soldiers serving the Fatherland in the field.

The signatures to the appeal include those of Herren Wagner, Bentner, Mommsen, Iwesten, Virchow, and Unjuh.

PRUSSIAN PROCLAMATION TO THE CERMAN PROPER. BERLIN, June 16,-The to owing procamation has cen issued by the Prussian Government to the German ben issued by the Prussian Government to the German people:—

After the Germanic Confederation has disp'aved and promoted for half a century not the unity, but the disunion of Germany, has thereby long since lost the confidence of the nation, and been regarded by foreign nations as a guarantee for the continuance of German weakness and want of strength, it was to have been mesapplied in the last few days to calling Germany under arms signant a member of the Confederation which had taken the first decisive step for the satisfaction of the national demands by properly the convocation of a German Parliament. All support, all ground, even all plausible stretext, is wanting an in the Federal constitution of the war groused by Austria against Prussia. By the resolution of June 14, in which the majority of the members of the Confederation determined to arm for members of the Confederation enter the confederation and the the days of the Germanian but the basis of confederation—the living unity of the German nation—and at is the duty of the Governments and of the people to give new expression, instruct with it can power, to that anity.

Then Prussia is mountained therewith the daty of deferse of her independence threatened by that resolution and the armanen so her opponents. While the Prussian heads the armanen so her opponents. While the Prussian heads to take up the defense of her had long the allowed the formans, hatherto forcibly obstructed in Individual interests. In his sense numediate variety the description of the members.

non to take up the delease of the un long development of Germany, intherto foreitly obstructed in individual interests, 'n inis sense namediately after the dissolution of the Confederation, Prussia offered the Governments anew uplen upon the slope terms of mutual protection and particlestion in the national efforts be required nothing but security for peace, and for that purpose the immediate convocation of the rarilancest.

Hear perpose the immediate convocation of the rathinest the phoposition of the life mediate demand have been decayed. The offer of Pinssia is rejected and she has thereby been combelled to proceed in accordance with the duty of self-preservation. At such a mament she cannot suffer enemies or doubtful it, and upon and between her monthers.

While the Francian troops cross the frontiers they do not come as elecutes of the population, whose independence Pressia respects and with whose representatives she hopes to deliberate in the German Lational Assembly upon the turne fortunes or the German factorial

and.

Nav the German people, looking towards this lofty
aim, meet with confidence, and assist to promote and
recurs the peace of development of the common The above proclamation is to be distributed by the ons in the German territories into which

Prussian troops in the German territories into which they will advance.

DICLAEATION OF THE PRESSIAN REPRESENTATIVE AT THE following is the text of the declaration by the Prussian representative at the Federal 1 let after the Rederal array. Notwithstanding that the Prussian envoy and protested in the name of his Government against all discussion of the Austrian motion the Prussian envoy and protested in the name of his Government against all discussion of the Austrian motion the Prussian envoy and protested in the name of his Government against all discussion of the Austrian motion the Prussian envoy and protested in the name of his Government against all discussion of the Austrian motion the Prussian new of the Prussian has now to fulfil the serious drity of acquanting the Diet with the resolution his Government against all discussion in Germany. It is the firm can viction of the King's Government that the act of introducing the motion proposed by the Austrian Government is officed to the Government in the first of husbriday and planny opposed to the rederal constitution and must, therefore be constituted for the distribution of the conservation. Federal law acknowledges only one process of execution with regard to members of the Confederation, for which settled forms and conditions are preserted. The nobligation of the Governments in the Federal constitution as every in erece on the barry against a member of the Government of the Government in the Federal treaties, and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria cannot be considered as a member of the Diet for the Duchy of 1-olstein. For these reasons the King's Government mass abstained from entering many way moon the actual discussion of the motion, although it would have been easy to repet the reproach that Trussia intended a breach of the Government cannot be considered as a member of the Diet for the Duchy of 1-olstein. For these reasons the King's Government for the Federal resistency to the first consider that the only lead and strain selection that the only le CLARATION OF THE PRUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVE AT

portion of the Federa. Government have only confirmed and resistence this view of the King's Government.

The King's Cabinet considers the breach of the Confederation complete by the declaration of war—innocessible secording to Federal law—against a member of the unideration, which is the result of the motion of Austria and the lotes of these povernments which have associated themselves with her. In the many and by the order of his most gracious master, his hale-ty he king, the enemy there are hereby declares that Prussia considers the hitherto edge ing Federal treaty as broken, and there are no longer blading; but that she will, on the contrary regard and treat it as extinct his Malesty the king will not, however, look upon to national basis on which the Confederation as been numded as destroyed by the last of that extinction. Prussia on the contrary adheres to these ionnilations, and to the unity of the German factors of that extinction. Prussia on the contrary adheres to these ionnilations, and to the unity of the German factors on the status of the terman factors on the federal his assumption to transitory forms, and regards it as an indispensable duy of the German flates to give this latter suitable expression. The King's Government, therefore, on its part, submits the outlines of a new union corresponding to the reconference is of the present time and dee area! sailt ready to conclude a new pact on the old conductions, modified by its necessary reforms, with those German covernments which will join with it or the purpose. The envoy has saily in the name and overder of his Government to reserve and maintain all its rights of every kind stising out of the hitherto existing relations of the Confederation and otherwise to the property and property and property and special consent of his Government.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH WASHINGTON, July 3. The Pacific Naval Squadron.

The Navy Department has received a communica tion from Acting Rear Admiral Pearson, command ing the Pacific equadron, dated Bay of Calino, June I in which he gives the following report concerning the condition and employment of the versals of which it is composed :-

The flag ship Powhasan is in good condition, and will remain at Callao until the 20th of June, when she will proceed to Panama, and there meet the Lancaster on her arrival at that place.

The steamer Lancaster is repairing at Mare Island, Navy Yard, but expected to be ready for her officers and crew by the middle of June.

From California.

San Francisco, July 1 -A letter, dated Mohave City, Arizona, June 11, represents the mining prospects as flattering. Small predatory bands of Indians had pundered a camp in the Macedonia district, and had murdered one man there and another at Mohave Springs. Two companies had been raised to pursue the murderers.

The steamer Sierra Nevada, from Victor's, brings \$174 (00 in treasure. Mining shares sold for the past seven weeks foot up less than half the amount so'd for the corresponding period last year. The leading miners report that they are all doing better.

The Eight-Hour Movement.

Poston, July 3 -The Boston Caulkers' Associa tion and other organizations of mechanics held a meeting at Faneuil Hall last night in favor of the eight-hour movement. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted to labor earnestly to secure the results desired by electing friends of the movement to the Legislature.

The Condition of Senator Lane. ST. LOUIS, July 3. - General Lane was still living last evening, but his physicians have no hopes of his

opened his eyes or spoken since shooting hims sif. Sailing of the "China." l'oston, July 3 .- The steamer China sailed for Liverpool about noon to-day.

recovery. He has been unconscious and has not

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, July 3.—Cotton quiet at 36@38c Flour is dull; 6000 barre's sold at \$6:60@10*25 for State; \$8 90@13.75 for Outo; \$6.60@10 for Western; \$10 20@17 for Southern; and \$9@13.90 for Canadian. Wheat dull; sales unimportant. Corn has advanced lc.; 90,000 bushels so a at 87@88c Beef quet. Port heavy at \$32.124@32.25 for Mess. Lard dull. Whisky

There is no Stock Beard to-day.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Great Railroad Case—Perpetual In-junction Grauted.

At the meeting of the Court at Williamsport, on Thursday evening, Mr Lairobe asked a decree of injunction on the finding of the jury. Mr. Cuyler moved that the matter be received to a Master, Mr. Back moved that reference to an Examinar to take

Black moved its reference to an Examine to take estimony, and appoint a luture day to decide on he final deer c. Both motions were overruled. The defense objected to a decree being issued will further opportunity was given them to prove acts alleged in answer other than those passed on the their or This objection was overruled and a by the jury. This objection was overruled, and a cipe unimpane ion granted so that the Connells-viller ad comes out ir ump hant in the contest. Mr. Lowne asked to prove that the insolvent cor oration had enough to pay its dept to Baitimore

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Pierce c-morrow is the glorious Fourth, but it any one should be so unfortunate as to be ignorant of that important fact, and had no other source from which to derive that piece of information than from the expressions of the prioners who screwded the dock this morning, we would without a min'ty doub, remain entirely ignorant until to-agreew, for each prisoner looked as if to day he was to be sentenced and to morrow hung. Faces of valious cotors and various expressions; some were periect pictures or starvaon and despair, some of tear, and some looked as discusted with this world and all the content However, their touching looks did not affect the

Court, for this honorable body at once proceeded to dispose of their ca.cs. First upon the black list was George Priser,

First upon the black list was George Priser, charred with burgiary in entering the house of Louis Kre er, southwest corner of Broad and Ridge at the control of the 28th of May.

Two officers testified that about half after 12 o'clock on the morning of the 28th, they saw Priser and some others go belond Kreier's house. They followed, and secreted themse, we, where the could watch the proceedings in his way the parties commence foring holes in a window, and one of the officers agreeted a man. The others smelling a mice cited out you bet," and disappeared through a cell ar coor. cel ar coor.

They were not seen any more for several da s They were not seen any more for several da s when Prizer was arrested at a house on Broad street.

After the atterney had opened the delense, the floor and the attention of the Court was occupied for a few minutes by "Drunken Gal." or "Crazy Nance" or some other intoxicated or moonstruck female bundled no mealico and crinoliny, who sufdenly became quite noisy. But the promptness of the officers of the court soon restored quiet, for they shiftled out the lovely creature, who retired, leaving her compliments to all in court. her compliments to all 10 court.

The defense aliege that at the time this burglary is and to have been committed, Priser was at home

he jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Witnesses for the defence, net promptly obeying it summonses as witnesses, were trought before Cort for contempt sharply reprimanded for it conduct, having kept the business back for a

their conduct, having kept the business back for a half hour by their non-attendance, and were each ordered to pay the costs. Ceorge Thomas and Richard Johnson, colored, we e charged with the larceny of \$180, the property of James Miller-that is, \$150 worth of shoes. On

Miss Muloch's Marriage, The Springfield Republican publishes the fol-owing extract from a private letter from

- knows Miss Mu'och intimately. It

"Mrs. R— knows Miss Mu'och intimately. It is quite true that the good-hearted author as married a lame man, one younger than herself. His name is traik; he is the son of the leading minister of the Scotch kirk in Glasgow Ine latter and Miss Minoch have been intimate friends for years, has he has not become reconciled to her marriage with his son, for she is torty and he but twenty-five it appears that some time are young traik got his leg broten on the rai way to London. After the acclorate efter was found in his pocket, and addressed to Miss Muloch (a letter of introduction from his father) and to was taken to her house and tenderly cared for. A great friendship sprang up between them, but for a long time it was more like that existing between an elder sister and younger brother than any deeper sentiment. He at length went home, but so in returned, proposed, and was accepted. Mr. Craik was what is called an accountable, but he has just become manager in the London his rech of Macmilian's great publishing house. Mas Muloch is very tall and raiter gaint, but has a ucculiarly gentle look. She is very quies and unprefending, and hales to be treated as an authoress."

LOSERS BY THE BOWDOINHAM BANK ROBBERY. A Maine paper states the chief losses of depo-sitors by the recent robbery of the bank at Bowdoinham as follows:—H. Sampson's estate, \$16,000; Byron Whitmore, \$4000; H. A. Grey, \$3000; Josiah Merrow, \$3000; J. F. Temple, \$1000; Thomas Spear. \$400; Nathan Varnum, \$400; J. K. Millay, \$250; William A. Wood, \$2000 Maria Samoson, \$300; Robert Butteräeld, \$3000; Joseph Musiard, \$11,000; John O. Given, \$14,000; William Purrington, \$8000; William Bibber, \$4000; Samuel Whitmore, \$1100.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. I Tuesday, July 3, 1866.

The Stock Market was dull this morning, with the exception of Rathroad shares, which continue the most active on the list. About 2500 shares of Catawissa preferred sold at from 361 @38, the former rate a decline of 1] on the closing price last evening; Camden and Amboy sold at 1341, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 552@56, an advance of 1; Reading at 531@531, an advance of 1; and Northern Central 431, no change; 56 was bid for Norristown 756 for Minehill; 43 for Elmira preferred; and 314 for Philadelphia and

Government bonds are firmly held at full prices. 5-20s sold at 1031@1041, and 7:30s at 103]. 974 was bid for 10 40s, and 1067 for 6s of 1881, compon off. City loans are more active; the new issue sold largely at 96%, and the old do.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment. Mechanics' sold at 31%. 140 was bid for First National; 142 for Philadelphia; 124 for Farmers' and Mechanics': 54 for Commercial; 100 for Southwark; 53 for Penn Township: 53 for Girard; 80 for Western; 30 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 65 for City; 53 for Common-

wealth; 64 for Corn Exchange; and 60 for Union. In Canal shares there is very little movement. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 35, an advance of 1; 267 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; and 55 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold-10 A. M., 153; 11 A. M., 152#; 12 M., 153#; 1 P. M., 153#. -The New York Herald of yesterday says:-

The New York Heraid of yesterday says:

"The supply of money continues extremely abandant at the stock Exchange at 465 per cent. with the majority of transactions at the lower rate, while first-class commercial paper is taken treely at 565 per cent. discount. The statement of the associated binks for the yeek reflects an easy condition of monetary affairs. The denois have increased \$2.37,884 the leval tender notes \$182 122, and the circulation \$121,28. On the other hand, the loans have increased in about the same ratio as the deposits—namely, \$2.447,360. The specie has decreased only \$708 878 - a small sum considering that nearly three millions were paid into the Custom House for duties last week. There now remains onl \$7.797 218 of coin in the banks of this city."

—The New York Times this morning says:—

-The New York Times this morning says:-The New York Times this morning says:—

"The Treasury Office paid out yesterday \$674,000 in gold on the first of July interest and a much larger amount on checks given out on Saturday night and yesterday morning, from the Interest desk, remain to be presented for payment at the Gold Teller's counter. Many of them are held at bank in place of gold, though required by the rule of the Treasury Office to be presented the same day. The Customs receipts for the day were \$354,000. The business in Government securities was renewed with increased activity at the Sock Exchange and among the great dealers in Wall street this forenoon. The transactions altogether count by millions. The heaviest were in United States 5-20s of 1865, but all descriptions participated, and at the full rates of Saturday. On the Stock Exchange, the speculation in Erie shares, at say anoting furres, was quite large, and imparted a certain degree of Gruness to the whole railway list. The highest sales of Erie were at 63% if cent., as against 62s at the close on Saturday."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street . | BEFORE BOARDS | 100 sh Sch No. 108 | 100 sh Reading s5wa 53 | 100 sh Sch N pf... 35 | 200 sh Go... 53 | 100 sh Sch N pf... 35 | 100 sh N pf. \$4900 do ...mun 96 \$2500 doc 95 \$1000 Cam. & Am. 88 90 \$1000 Pa 1st m 6s... 98j \$2000 Ph.1 & Sun. 7s. 95 \$2000 Lehigh V bs... 91j 400 sh N Y & M'dC.c. 5 ... 630. 37 do...... 85; do...... 37 do..... b80 37 2 sh Cam & Am...134 100 sh 100 sh 100 sh do...... 37 do...... b5 37 14 ch Penna R.... 55 56 sh do ...lots. 56 200 sn Read..lots s10 53 do.,lotsb30 87

Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M. :-American Stiver, is and is...

C. mpound . terest Notes:—

"June, 1864... 12]

"July, 1884... 12]

"August, 1864... 10]

"Dec., 1884... 9]

"May 1885... 7]

"August, 1885... 6]

"August, 1885... 5]

100 sh do.....58 31 100 sh do...... 381 100 sh do......55 86 50 sh N Central.... 481 100 3h do..... b3 87

-Messrs, DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South

-Statement of deposits and coinage at the Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, during the month of June, 1866:-Silver deposits and purchases.....

COINAGE EXECUTED. \$230,800 00 50.00 26.00 15.00 12.50 5.00 6,601.58 Eagles..... Dollars..... Fine bars..... 8237,009 03

Total.....11,551 | Do;|ars. | 6,650 | Half dollars. | 65,450 | Quarter dollars. | 50 \$6.650 00 12,725 00 32:50 5:00 2.50 Ha'r dimer...... Three-cent pieces..... 1.206 36 Fine bar \$40,602 86 Total......72,816 \$66,240 00 1 450 00 3 550 00 25 140 00 Five-cent pieces. 1 824 800 Cents 145 000 Two-cent pieces. 838 000 Three-cent pieces. 838 000

Philadelphia Trade Report. TUESDAY, July 3.-There is but little Quereitron Bark

here, and No. 1 is steady at \$34 per ton Tanners' Bark is worth \$16 to \$18 @ cord. Cotton is dult with small sales at 37(938 conts. Choverseed comes in slowly, and may be quoted at 7:50698. Prices of Time by are nominal Small sales Flaxseed at 83:50 % bushel, at which figure it is wanted

or Flaxseed at 83:50 g; bushel, at which ingire it is wanted by the crashers.

The spirit ess condition of the Flour trade recorded for some time past still continues, but prices are remarkably high. There is no shipping demand but the home consumers have purchased to be extent of 1900 bils, chieff Northwestern extra at 811 to 812 g; b-1, including Pennsy vania code, do at \$1150c1456; fancy at \$156617; \$9600, and superfine at \$808.75 as in quality. The last sale of Ryc Four was at \$6.50. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The offerings of Wheat although small, are fully up to the demand and proces are unchanged. Small sales of red at \$2.706.3; white is scarce. Hye commands at 2000 125. Com is unchanged. Sales of 3000 bush. at \$76.000. at \$1.000 series of \$600 bush. at \$126.73c. for Pennsylvania and 76c. for Delawarc. Whisky is dull. Small sales of Pennsylvania set \$2.246.226, and Ohio at \$2.2860.229.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS. The Division will form on TWELFTH Street, right resting on SFRUCE Street. Lading east, at seven (7) 2, M., July 4, 1886. HORATIO G. SICKLE, Late Colonel 3d Reserves, Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. Volq.