THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH.-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1866.

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BDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Reverse Suffered by the Italian Army. From the Times.

America, in common with the great proportion of the civilized world, sympathizes deeply with Italy in her efforts to gain Venetia and to establish a national unity throughout the whole peninsula.

The late defeat, to our eyes, has something of the character of the early defeats of the North in our civil war. It resulted, without doubt, from rashness and an undervaluing of the strength of the enemy. With all the opportunities of the Italians to cut the communications of the Austrian force, either on the Adriatic, between Trieste and Venice, or on the slopes of the Alps, between Tyrol and Venetia, holding the sea as they do, and able to attack where they will, it certainly seems, even with our imperiect knowledge of the facis, a piece of extraordinary foolhardiness to make the first essay on that famous line of earthworks and fortresses which the Austrians have spent years in making impreg-

So far, too, as we can gather from the brief accounts, they seemed to have followed in another unfortunate respect our early example. One corps was thrown out in the air and doubled up before the two others could assist; the enemy issuing from any point in the Quadrilateral which suited them, and able, if repulsed, to retreat to their lastnesses.

We are not prepared, of course, as yet to judge where precisely the fault was, but from the well-known temperament of the King of Italy, we may reasonably conclude that the defeat was the result of rashness by the Italians.

But whatever was lost on that unfortunate Sunday, even the Austrian despatches agree that it was not honor. The King's troops fought long and bravely against superior numbers, and a part of the time against fortified positions. There was no rout or flight at the end. Their losses in men will soon be made up by new enlistments. The only question which will arise will be, how far do the Italians as a people possess that highest quality of manhood, which only derives strength from disaster and gains courage

from defeat. We may, without undue praise of our own nation, recall, at this time, that the most glo-rious era, for the North, of our war, was not the time of our victories, but the hours of our defeats. All can remember when a new disaster, though throwing a cloud of gloom over ten thousand families, only gave new nerve to the resolution of the people, and thousands who were indifferent to the national cause when victorious, pressed forward eagerly to join it when under mistortune and defeat.

We, Americans-Ceits and Saxons and Normans in one-perhaps with undue vanityesteem this resolution under discouragement, this pertinacity against obstacles, and pluck amid deleats, as the peculiar quality of our mixed race. We have that slow-working but tenacious temperament which only truly and warmly embraces a cause when it begins to meet with hindrances and disasters. It remains to be seen whether the Latin race, in its tough and enduring quality. We all know their Southern fire and enthusiasm; have they also the Northern obstinacy and tenacity? We incline to the belief that the national cnthusiasm is so aroused now throughout Italy, that this defeat will only fire the courage of that this defeat will only fire the courage of the people with new ardor. They have delibe-rately and with full knowledge cast in their all in this gigantic struggle with the enor mous power of Austria. It is the effort of Italy to be a nation. It is a struggle for the gem of Italy, the ancient Queen of the Adriatic, to regain liberty and nationality for the Italians under Austrian tyrange, to advance the Italians under Austrian tyranny, to advance education and all liberal ideas among the people, to bring Rome under the temporal of the kingdom, and redeem the whole peninsula from the power of the foreigner and the priest. If this struggle be successful, Italy n power on an adva and liberal basis, emancipated from France as as well as Austria and Rome. She joins the ranks of the nations moving on in the path of modern progress. By one brief and bitter effort she throws off the burdens of ages, and hence-forth, freed from the hostile Quadrilateral and French dependence, she can dispense with armies, and the whole energies of the people will be directed to the means of production and the arts of peace. To gain such a result, no bargains such as the London Times recommends will be of any use. Fighting, and only fighting. can give her a true independence-can create respect at home and respect abroad. But to gain all this she may well afford to offer the lives and treasure of a whole genera-Such baptisms of blood as that a days since near Verona are terrible but they may be the necessary consecration for a great and dignified national career. An Italy freed, united, and regenerated need

The prospective alliance between France, Italy, and Prussia is not the only new danger which and Prussis is not the only new danger which threatens Austria. It is reported that one of the great political parties of Hungary—the radi-cal "Resolution party"—is in favor of an imme-diate insurrection for the purpose of re-establish-ing the independence of their country. The Deak party, it is said, would prefer to walt until a defeat of the Austrians by Italy and Prussia; but if the other party should boldly raise the star dard of independence, it is not probable that the liberals of the Deak party will fight for Austria against their own countrymen. The revolutionary party is said to have extensive randifications in Croatia, Dalmatia, and Hlyria. The condition of Croatia, in particular, appears to be so alarming to the Austrian Government that the whole province has been declared in a that the whole province has been declared in a state of slege An extensive insurrection in Hungary at this time would be a terrible blow to the very existence of the Empire, and it would seem to be almost impossible to parry it under the present circumstances.

It should, however, be taken into considera-tion, on the other hand, that an actual offer of Italian or German land to France will produce the most intense indignation among all political parties of Italy and Germany. The cession of Savoy and Nice almost produced a revolution in Italy, and the offer of Sardinia will be even more offensive to the Italians, for Savoy speaks French and was claimed by France on the ground of the nationality principle; but the cession of Sardinia would be a glaring violation of the same principle which has prompted Italy to engage in the present war, and which France invokes to justify her sympathies with Italy. Neither in Italy nor in Germany could a cession of territory to France be made without violent opposition.

The Progress of the Germ an War. From the World.

Thanks to the eminently chaotic character of the telegrams which are sent to us from Eng-

land and the continent concerning the positions and the movements of the two great German armies, two different engagements which occurred between the advanced posts of the Prussians and the Austrians at points far apart, the one from the other, have been rolled into one; and we are informed that the repulse of the Italians from the Quadrilateral has been tollowed by an important Austrian victory in Bohemia.

The news by the City of London indicates neither a victory nor a battle of importance. It does not even prove that the Prussians were really moving forward upon an invasion of Bohemia.

From Pardubitz, a small and pretty city. which is situated in the eastern part of Bohemia, aud from which the lines of railway run northward to Reichenbach, we-tward to Prague, and southward to Vienna, we hear of an artillery duel between the Prossians and Austrians. This artillery duel is reported to have occurred between the towns or Neustant and Nacnod, and to have ended with the retreat of Prossians, the Austrian cavalry coming into the action at the town of Skalitz. Of these towns, Neustadt and Nachod lie almost directly upon the frontier of Silesia, and Skahiz is not above twelve miles distant from the same frontier. It is clear, therefore, that the reported engagement must have resulted rather from a Prussian reconnoissance in force than from any serious advance of the army of Prussia Bohemia upon the western frontier of Silesia. On the same day with this action, the 26th of June, another, and to all appearances, a similar action is reported to have occurred at Paka, near Turnau, a point more than fifty miles to the northwest of the scene of the en-gagement at Skalitz. The telegraph confounds these two affairs, and of them both makes up a single "battle in Bohemia." At Turnau, we are told that one division and one brigade, being about nine thousand men, probably, Prussian army, were engaged, and that three Prussian officers tell on the field. From the simultaneousness of the two affairs, and from the positions of Skalitz and Turnau relatively to each other, and to the Saxon and Silesian frontiers now occupied by the Prossian troops, it is possible that the conflicts may have resulted from an attempt on the part of the Prus-sians to break up the Bohem an railway line be-

tween Reichenbach and Pardubitz. Another, and still more contused and absurdly stated telegram gives us a hint of what may portant light we have as yet had on the purposes and movements of the Austrian army in Bohemia. The Prussians are stated in this telegram to have destroyed "the railway bridge between Werdau and Gossnitz, at Altenburg." This is about as rational as a telegram would be announcing that the railway bridge had been destroyed between New York and Stamtord, at Bridgeport! Altenburg is a prosperous little Saxon city in the extreme west of Saxony, and Werdau and Gossnitz are small manufacturing towns, lying both of them several miles to the south of Altenburg! The signidcance of the information thus inaccurately conveyed to us, consists in the fact that Altenburg, Gossnitz, and Werdau all lie on the railway ine from Leipsic, in Saxony, to Nuremberg, in Bayaria. If the Prussians are destroying bridges on this line, it would appear that they must anticipate an advance into Saxony of the Austro-Bavarian army, from Bavaria into Saxony, upon the extreme west and through the defiles of the Bohmer-Wald. The headquarters of the Austrian Commander-in-chief being at the latest advices established at Olmutz in Moravia, far to the eastward of the Bavarian rontier and of the Bohmer-Wald, it is tolerably plain, we think, that the Prussians have been feeling the whole line of the Austrian front, and that they are getting themselves into readiness to effect a junction between their two armies, the army of Prince Frederic Charles and the army of the Crown Prince, in order to meet an expected advance of Benedek in force either into Silesia on the extreme east, or into Saxony on the extreme The withdrawal of the Prussian troops west. from the smaller States into which they had been pushed beyond and south of the corner ich Saxony abuts both upon Bavaria and Bohemia, would seem, when taken in connection with this burning of bridges on Leipsic and Nuremberg road, to that the Austrians are looked for the rather more positively on the west than on the east. An important Austrian victory in this westers region of Saxony would have the great moral effect of precipitating the whole of South Germany decisively and at once into the arms of the Kaiser. On the other hand, a Prussian victory here would roll Austria decisively back to the eastward, and lay Bavaria open to the Northern arms.

prior to 1812, and which so excited the jealousy of England as to lead to the orders in Council. We are entering upoa a similar state of affairs now, with this difference, that our resources and opportunities of profiting by it are enor-mously multipled, and that we bring to this fresh field of enterprise energies sharpened by a sense of unfair treatment. The shipping interests of this country have

never, in truth, had brighter prospects. If Congress would only remove the foolish restrictions which it imposed on vessels belonging to our merchants which were transferred to the protection of foreign flars during the war, they would be in a still better position. We shall want all the vessels that we can procure shall want all the vessels that we can procure for some years to come. It takes time to build new ones, and it facilities be afforded for the transfer of those that have passed from our flag, they will help to supply the demand in the interval. We trust, before Congress separates, that some attention will be given to this matter. It is in our power to do much for our commercial marine by a few judiclous measures of encouragement, and the sooner it is done the better it will be for the interests of the country generally.

The New Conquest of Canada. From the Daily News.

Alexander, after he had toppled over crowns and subdued countries, signed because there were no more worlds to conquer. General Banks is a more fortunate man. Though his celebrated campaigns in the Shenandoah and the Southwest cannot either of them be said to excel that of the ambitious Macedonian in Asia, still they present some points with which the achievements of the Grecian warrier cannot be compared. More charitable than his prototype, he took compassion on his enemies, and fed the hungry and clothed the naked. But, like Alexander, his heart was imbued with a sovereign contempt for them-a contempt with which he was so strongly impressed that it led him to turn his back upon them, and enabled him, like the high-metiled racer, to make the best run-ning time on record. There is, however, an ad-vantage 'to be derived from such chivalric The advantage is portrayed in burning action. verse, and has been a theme for the pens of many poets. Dr. Butler-we mean the loctor of Hudibrastic fame, and not the author of the Dutch Gap-blurted out its benents in the couplet:-

> "For those that fly may fight again, Which he can never do toat's slain."

And before Butler's day, Tertullian and old Erasmus gave to the world the same apothegm in the mother tongue of the Roman conquerors, and Meuander in that of the Gree an heroes; while, in the age in which Butler lived-we still mean the poet, and not the warrior of that name-Scarron put it into the vernacular of the nation over which in later years the great Napoleon wielded sovereign sway. But poor, easy-going Oliver Goldsmith transposed it into the lines that are now so popular; they are written in the language that the gallant Banks learnt to hep when but a babe, and read: -

- "For ne who fights and runs away, May live to light another day;
- But he who is in battle slam Can never use and fight again."

Alas! it does not always happen that Old Father Time presents that other gay to impetuous mortais. The man may be ready, but the opportunity is not at all times for hooming, Fortune, however, favors the Major-General of Massachusetts, and oders to him new fields for conquest, new lands for subjugation. He is not again to march from Harper's Ferry in the direction of the equator, "with martial ardor burn-ing," nor to tramp from New Orleans in the track of the setting sun; but he is now to turn his face towards the aurora borealis, and make the North pole his objective point. He is to cross the British border-of course, without any fear of a neutrality proclamation staring him in the face-march "ar into the bowels of the land"-of course, again, "without impediment" and, when he reaches that most enviable spot he is to be enabled to exclaim, in the words of mighty Casar, "Veni, Vidi, Vidi !"

But how is all this to be accomplished ? How is the new conquest of Canada to be achieved i By the sword? Oh, dear, no! General Banks sword has long since been transformed, not into a ploughshare, but into a pruning-hook—an implement with which he can at one blow lop off a few States from the Union, and at another shave off a few millions from the pockets of the public for the behoof of his manufacturing constituents. How is the conquest to be wrought hen? Why, by act of Congress. To sink metaphors and descend to fact, the then? Honorable Mr. Banks-for that is his present appellation-has laid before Congress the draft of a bill, which we have already printed, for the annexation and nuture government of the Canadas and other British American provinces. But, however we might approve of any measure that would bring the northern part of the continent under our own Government, we do not think that, under the present aspect of Ameri can politics, the time is an opportune one for this country to make advances in that direction, nor do we think the nation fortunate in the choice of its commander, if it hopes to achieve a victory. It must, nevertheless, be a relief to the Kanucks and the Blue Noses this hot weather to find that they can be spared the necessity of soughbling about confederation, and can have all their little matters arranged at Washington, without their being even so far troubled as to have their consent asked. In the bill everything is so nicely out and dried for them that is impossible they either can have, or should be allowed to make, any objection to the arrange-Our own brethren at the South are not ment. troubled to give their opinions in like cases; and, therefore, why should we show more courtesy to comparative strangers than we do to In fact, the bare thought of so doing them? would seem to be an absurdity, and is beneath Mr. Banks' notice. That he looks upon the whole affair as un fait accompli is evidenced in the fact that before he gets to the end of the bill he speaks of "said States" and "late Provinces." He also, without the sanction of the parties most interested, parcels out States and Territories in the most delightful manner imaginable, and with all the methodical taste of a landscape gardener. He weds Province to Province, and turns them into one blessed State, just as the Freedman's Bureau deals with negroes down South, without as much as saying by your leave. Cheerless Newfoundland, how ever, he desires to be doubly blessed, for he gives her two bedfellows; in one clause of the bill she is united to Nova Scotia, and in another to Canada East-a polygamic proceeding that is worthy of Brigham Young. He builds a rail way from ocean to ocean, and, generous man! gives away thousands of acres of land which he does not possess, to people that have no exist ence. And, above all, he pays the colonial debt with a stroke of the pen-a plan of getting rid of a national burden almost equal to the sponge process which Cobbett proposed to apply to the oppressive debt of Great Britam. Now all this is very fine; but it does not appear that the people of Canada have been made any party to the "nice little arrange-ment," and it is hardly likely that they will be willing to be tarred with the radical brush that is already almost worn out in any attempt to turn the South into a black republic. Under turn the south into a black republic. Under its present auspices, and with its present sur-roundings, the benighted Britishers will be not unlikely to look upon the whole affair as a hoax; or perhaps they may decide that it is to the peculiar position in the heavens of the dog star, at this particular period of the year, that they must look for the key of what must be to them a mystery. be to them a mystery. We may, perchance, be wrong in our surmises; and should, therefore, advise Mr. Banks to make and should, therefore, advise Mr. Banks to make a reconnoissance in force. Let him march into the British Provinces with the "enabling act," as it is called, in one hand, and the new Morrill tariff in the other. Let him point out to the provincials the folly of their jogging along with the paltry payment of three dollars and lor ty-five cents per head taxation when they can be "enriched" by having the amount quadrupled, and put in the shape of an annual contribution to avarictous manufacturers and ironmasters, to asy nothing about their having their waves say nothing about their having their wages

doubled and their cost of living trebled by coming under the benign influence of Badical rule. Let him do this, and perhaps-mind, we say perhaps-he will find the Kanucks and the Blue Noses, like Captain Scott's coon Blue Noses, like Captain Scott's coon, come down without giving him occasion to fire a shot.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

LAPATETTE COLLEGE. In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, cestigned to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue these branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:-ENCINEERING-Civil. Topographical, and Mecha-nical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITEC-TURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICUL-TURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICUL-TURE us also afforded an opportunity for special study of TEADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LAN GUAGE- and FHICOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our county. For Chemistry to President CATTELL, or to Prof. B. YOUNGMAN, Cierk of the Facaity. EASTON Pennsylvania, April 4, 1895. 510

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY-OFFICE, No. 27 S. FOURTH STREET.

FOURTH STERET. PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1866. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer Books of this Company will be clessed on Saturday, June 30th, and re-opened on Friday, July 13th. 1866. A Dividend of FIVE FER CENT. has been declared on the Freterred and (ommon Stock, clear of National and State taxes payable in cash, on and aiter July 13th., to the holders thereor as they shall stand registered on the books of the company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office. 6221m S. BEADFORD, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. TREASURY DEPARTMENT. JUNE 28, 1866. Notice is hereby given to holders of Cerdinates of In-debtedness, issued under acts of Congress approved March I and R. 1862 that the Secretary of the Treasary. In accordance with said acts and the tenor of said Cer-tificates, is prepared to redeem, before maturity, all Cer-tificates of Indebtedness inline due after August 31. 1866 with accrued interest thereon. If presented to redempition on orbefore July 15, 1866, and that bereafter such tertificates will cease to bear interest, and will be paid on presentation at this Department, with Interest only to the said 16th of July. HUGH McCULLOCH 6 29thstu8t Secretary of the Treasury.

6 28thstu8t Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets.

PHILADRLPHIA, July 7, 1866. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day a Dividend of \$1 50 per share was declared, free of tax. payable on and atter MONDAY, July 16.

The transfer books will be closed on and after WED-NESDAY, 11th instant, and opened on the 16th. W. H. KEMBLE, Treasurer. 7 10 74*

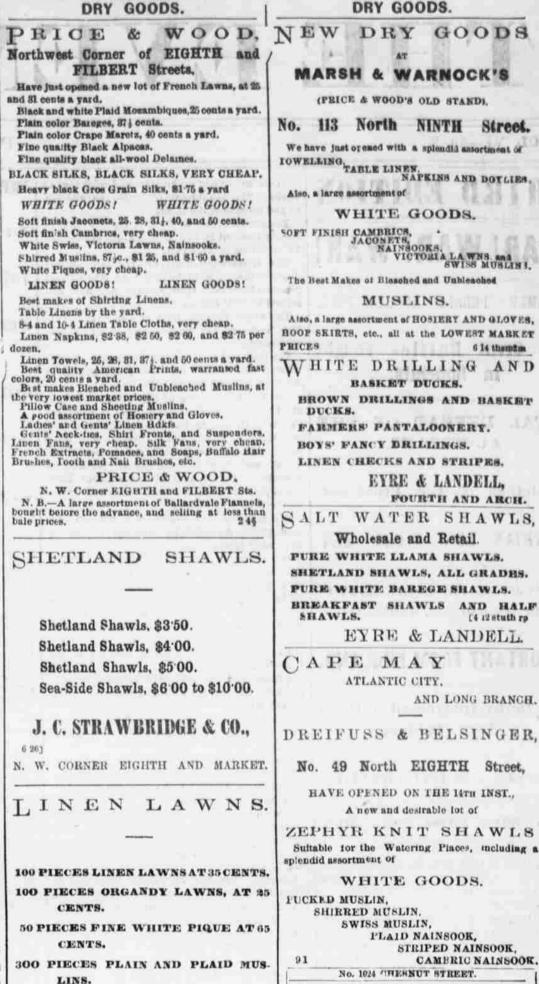
OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COM-PANY, No. 2053 WALNUT Street. THLADELPHIA, July 3, 1863 At a meeting of the Directors of the ST. NICHOLAS COAL COAPANY, held at their othes this day a Divi-dend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. (equal to twenty fire cents her share) was declared free of State tax payable on and alter Monday, the 6th inst. Trans-fer Books will be closed on Thursday, the 5th of July, at 3 ° cock, and remain closed until the 16th 7 5 12t CHARLES F. SHOENER. Treasurer.

WASHINGTON AND WALNUT BEND OIL COMPANY-Office, No. 314 MARKET 1.45

PHILADELPHIA. July 10, 1866. At a meeting of the Board o' Directors, held this day, a Dividend of ONE FER CENT. (five conts per share) was occlared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 17th inst. Trans er Book will be closed on the 12th and reopen en the 17th. 7 11 7t THOMAS B. SUPLEE

NOTICE.—HOLDERSOFOVER 7 hirty Coupons of United States Seven-thirty Loan due on the 15th inst. are requested to hand in their coupons, for examination and count, previous to that date. N. B BOWNE, 7 11 34 Assistant Treasurer United States BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Hamless reliable instantaneous. The only perfec dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but trac GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR ALNO, Regenerating Ex tract of Millifleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the har, prevents baldness. Sold by al Druggists. Factory No.81 BABCLAY >t., N. Y. 339

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO., JUST PUBLISHED-By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, 6 26] N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET. entitledentitled-PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had tree, for jour stamps by addressing Secre tary New York Museum of Anatomy, 7 175 Ko. 618 BROADWAY, New York. DINING-ROOM. -F. LAKEMEYER CARTER'S Alley, would respectively inform the Public generally that be has leit nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accom-modation of guests. He has overled a large and com-modious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is intrinsided with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. II SADDLES AND HARNESS. THE OLDEST AND LARGEST NEW PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS. SADDLE AND HARNESS TRAVELLING DRESS LINENS. MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY. CORN COLORED LINENS. LACEY, MEEKER & CO., FLAX COLORED LINENS. No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET, BLOUSE LINENS, OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE: BUGGY HARNESS, from \$22.50 to \$150 LINEN DRILLS, Fancy and Plain. LIGHT BAROUCHE do 50 00 to 350 LINEN DUCKS, Fancy and Plain. WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING 15-00 to 30 LINEN CHECKS, for Boys' Wear. STAGE AND TEAM do 30 00 to 50 LADIES' SADDLE, do..... 12.00 to 150 GENTS IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, Best Makes. Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Genta SHIRT BOSOMS, Very Superior. Travelling and Tourist Bags and Backs, Lunch Baskets Dress og and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises. 496mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST. LINEN DAMASKS, by the Yard. HARNESS. TABLE CLOTHS, All Sizes. A LARGE LOT OF NEW U.S. WAGON HAR NAPKINS AND DOYLIES. NESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HAR-NESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc. TOWELS, Great Variety. bought at the recent Government sales-to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS. with our usual assortment of SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARD WARE. GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHLEFS. WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS, Linen Buyers will always find the best assortment No. 114 MARKET Street. 215 in the city, at MILLWARD & WINEBRENER MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE



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not regret any price paid, whether in the lives of brave men or the voluntary offerings from the means of the whole people.

We incline to believe that there is that fire of patriotism now among the Italian people-that ssion for nationality and independence-which no defeat will discourage. Against such forces even all the forces of the Austrian empire will be of no avail in the long run. Defeat will turn into victory, and victory will at length bring independence to Italy.

The War in Europe.

From the Tribune.

The battle in Italy has been followed by another in Bohemia, and again, we are informed, the Austrians have been victorious. We know, however, as yet, but little of the locality and the importance of the battle. The brief despatches received by the City of London mention two engagements on the 26th of June-one at Turnau, in which the Prussians claim to have taken 500 prisoners, and another near Skalitz, between Nachod and Neustadt, which commenced at 10 o'clock in the morning and ended in the retreat of the Prussians, who left their killed and wounded upon the field. A later despatch merely adds:- "The Prussians have been defeated in Bohemia." This seems to refer to the engagement at Skalitz, though it is, of course, not certain. No information has as yet been received as to the importance and conse-Quences of the defeat of the Prussians. A step which may have far-reaching conse

quences has been taken by the King of Italy He has requested the assistance of France, offer ing to Louis Napoleon in exchange the Island of Sardinia, in addition to important concession in the Roman question. Louis Napoleon has never concealed his deep sympathy with Italy in her efforts to liberate Venetia, nor docs any one doubt his design to use the present complications for the aggrandizement of France. An offer like that just made to him by Italy must, therefore, prove a powerful temptation. Nor is this all. It may be regarded as certain that offers in exchange for assistance have been made by Prussia no less than by Italy. One town in the Rhenish Provinces has, in particular, been mentioned as being proposed, together with the adjoining district, which con-tains very valuable coal fields, as the price of a French-Prussian alliance. It is, of course, certain that, if Austria should

continue to be successful in the field, both Italy and Prussia will become more argent in their solicitations of French assistance, and more liberal in their offers of compensation. Austria is aware of the new danger that impends over her, and will, therefore, proceed in the pur-sult of the war with the utmost caution, acting, at least with regard to Italy, chiefly on the defensive.

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The net result of the news we now have. therefore, is simply to show us that the antagonist powers are manœuvring for a battle-field, while Prussia still retains and is evidently making the most of the great advantages which she won by her prompt and energetic action following immediately upon the declaration of the war.

Effect of the European War on our Maris time Interests.

From the Herald.

When foreign Government organs chuckled over the annihilation of our carrying trade during the late Rebellion, they little thought how soon the tables were to be turned upon them. Their encouragement of privateering, their one-sided constructions of maritime laws, and their bad faith generally, were indulged in in the belief that a day of reckoning was distant. It has come sooner than they expected. Before they reach the second year of the war on which they have entered our shipping interests will not only have entirely recovered from the injury inflicted upon them, but will have monopolized the carrying trade of the world. It will require but five years' duration of the struggle to give us a commercial marine equal to that of all the European Stations combined.

Every one knows the effect which the wars of on had upon the growth of our commer-Napol cial navy. To them it unquestionably owed the extraordinary development which it assumed

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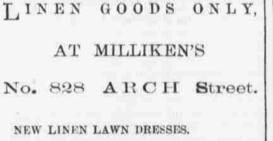
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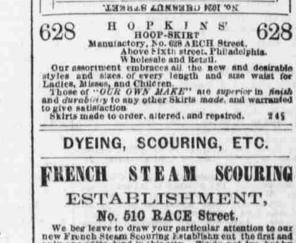
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We best leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Letablishn ent the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dwe, but by a chemical process resore Ladies, Gentiemen's, an: Children's Garments to their original states, wishow mjuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant periect satisfaction to all who may inver us with their patronage. LADIES' DEESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

or not. Opera Cloaks and Mantillas Curtains. Table Covers, Carpets Velvet. Elbbons, Kid Gioves, etc.. cleaned and remished in the best manner. Genilemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to pertection without in-jury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners All kinds of stains r moved without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision. and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited. ALD2 AUX

ALBEDYLL & MARX. 12 mrbas No. 510 RACE Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA Fstate of HEN KY C. NOGERS, doccased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JAME* BONNAR, Executor of HENRY CLA KE ROGERS, doccased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY. July 16, 1966, at J o'clock F. M., at his Office, second floor front No. 116 South SIXTH Sircet, in the city of Philsdelphia. 75 thstu5t

LOST.

OST-THE CERTIFICATE NO. 1221, 18-Losid The City of Philadelphia (old) to provide for the subscription to the Pennsylvania Hallroad Com-pany's stock, anded september 22, 1831 for one thousand dollars, payable to John Garth Dodgson, of Preston, Lancashire, Euriand, and Brey Sharp, of London, Eng-nand, trustees, bearing inferest at six per cent, per an-num. Redoemable July 1 1852. 6 5 tuthsist

MARSHAL'S SALE.

FOR BEDS, CRIBS, ETC.,

Of the most approved styles of fixtures, and of all the various materials used for the purpose.

69 stuth2m No. 828 ARCH Street.

MOSQUITO NETS.

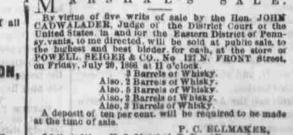
The Subscribers are now prepared to put up at the

MOSOUITO CURTAINS.

shortest notice, in Town or Country

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

House-Furnishing Dry Goods, 7 Stuthsötrp] in the base



No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET. 1 75 thstusti U. 6. Marshal, E. D. of Pounay Ivania

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