

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE SAXONIA.

New York, April 15.—The Saxonia has arrived with Hamburg advices, via Southampton, April 4th.

The steamers Worcester, from Baltimore, and Gambia, from New Orleans, arrived on the 1st inst.

The United States frigate Canandaigua was daily expected at Southampton.

Queen Victoria, hearing that Mr. Peabody was about to leave for America, has written him an autograph letter assuring him how deeply she appreciates the more than princely assistance which he has sought to relieve the poor of London.

A baronetcy would have been conferred on him, but he felt debarred from accepting such a distinction. The Queen presents him with her medals as an assurance of her personal feelings.

The Times says the English funds have advanced in consequence of the less threatening character of accounts from Germany, coupled with a rumor of mediation by the Duke of Coburg.

French rentes 67.70, Consols 89½.

The anticipation of a war between Austria and Prussia, has made a most unfavorable impression on the German market throughout France. The anxiety, instead of being dispelled by an elaborate article in the Constitutionnel, and believed to have emanated from the foreigner.

The Cortes closed on the 20th of April. The official gazette publishes a contract concluded between Portugal, France, Brazil and Italy, for a telegraph line to America.

Austria and Prussia. The Prussian note to the minor German States says: "Austria, without any proclamation on the part of Austria, has threatened arms against Prussia, which now seeks guarantees for her safety, having vainly endeavored to obtain them in alliance with Austria."

Bismarck asks the support of the minor States in the event of Prussia being attacked by Austria, or of her being compelled to make war.

The Vienna journals describe the war as inevitable. Brussels intelligence states that Bismarck's advisers have increased the number of troops Prussia has entirely failed.

The Austrian ambassador at Berlin had presented a despatch declaring that the designs of Austria were peaceful and its military preparations were made with no hostile disposition, and that the Imperial Government was determined under all circumstances to abide by its duty to that of Prussia under the Federal Compact.

Ehope was expressed that the Prussian Government would feel at liberty to give a similar assurance to Austria.

A telegram from Vienna dated April 2d, says rumors of the peaceful attitude of Prussia under the Federal Compact, and that the Prussian Government would feel at liberty to give a similar assurance to Austria.

The present organization of the Federal constitution did not, however, permit of an active part being taken by Austria in any emergency, even with the best intentions on the part of the different governments. Prussia must, therefore, continue the war, propose a reform of the constitution adapted to the present state of affairs.

This course is the more incumbent on Prussia, since, from her geographical position and her interests, Austria could never be intimately connected with that of Prussia.

Count Bismarck, in conclusion, how far Prussia can rely on the support of the different governments, in the event of her being attacked by Austria, or being compelled by threats from that Power to make war.

The Berlin papers state that some military measures have been ordered by the Government. The fortifications of Metz, Verdun, and the Moselle, Wittenberg, Spandau and Potsdam are to be repaired.

Several artillery regiments are to be raised to their full strength. The reserve of the 6th, 7th and 8th regiments of the Guard, and the infantry regiments of the 6th, 6th and 7th army corps shall not for the present be relieved from military service, but be kept as a reserve.

Ordinances of the Ministers of War and Interior are published, ordering that the substitutes of the men forming the reserve are to be called out, together with the 9th regiment.

A telegram from Breslau, of March 31st, says: "The editors of the Breslau journals have been ordered by the director of police to publish no information which could refer to the military movements now taking place."

The Vienna journals describe war to be inevitable. In consequence of the present state of political affairs contracts for the supply of corn have been entered into with the Credit Anstalt.

According to the Presse, that establishment is to become a Government institution, through the appointment of its Governor being vested in the Ministry.

The Transatlantic Company have undertaken the transport of the Mexican volunteers to Vera Cruz.

The Paris Constitutional says: "The post-bellum of France, in view of the present difficulties in Germany, is very simple, and it is the result of a wise and far-seeing policy, which may be summed up in the words: 'neutrality.'"

God will decide by war; but the Imperial Government has provided for all contingencies, and whatever may happen, France will not be found unprepared.

Ja France, in an article pointing out the preparations of Austria, says: "Everything is being organized with a view to the eventualities of war. The commanders have already been appointed. The Archduke Albert will command in the North, and General Von Gablenz's army."

The Independence Relays publishes a despatch from Berlin, stating that Bavaria, Grand Duke Hesse and Saxony have formed a league in order to bring the Austro-Prussian question before the Diet.

A telegram from Brussels, of April 15th, says: "According to intelligence received here, the attempt of Count Bismarck to win over the middle States of Germany to the side of Prussia, have entirely failed. The various Governments are represented to have declared that the proposal of either side would be a 'contravention of the Federal laws.'"

Private despatches from Berlin state that at a conference between Count Bismarck and Count Karolyi, the latter energetically requested an explanation relative to the military preparations of Prussia.

Count Karolyi, the latter energetically requested an explanation relative to the military preparations of Prussia. Frequent communications were passing between the middle States.

In a note presented by Count Karolyi to Count Bismarck, on March 31, it is stated that it had come to the knowledge of the Austrian Cabinet that the Government of the King of Prussia, in order to get rid of the responsibility of having given rise to apprehensions that peace was in danger of being disturbed, had not only attributed hostile intentions to Austria, but had spoken of the probability of aggressive measures being taken against the Prussian monarchy.

Although the groundlessness of such an assertion must be evident to Europe, the Government deems it advisable to enter a protest against an imputation which is totally at variance with the actual state of things. The undersigned has, therefore, received instructions formally to declare to Count Bismarck that nothing further from the intentions of the Emperor than to act offensively towards Prussia. Not only do the friendly feelings of Austria towards the Majesty and the Prussian monarchy preclude the possibility of such a thing, but the Emperor is mindful of the duties which man act of confederation, solemnly bound to perform.

The Emperor is resolved not to control the conditions of Article II, of the Act of Confederation, which forms the members of the Bund to have recourse to violent measures for the settlement of their quarrels. At the same time the undersigned, Count Karolyi, requests the Minister President to communicate the contents of this note to the King of Prussia. He expresses a hope that the Government will think fit to meet in a positive and unequivocal manner, has done so in the name of his Cabinet, the suspicion that it intends to break the peace.

By such a declaration confidence that the internal peace of Germany will not be disturbed may be restored.

A telegram from Vienna, dated April 2d, says Austria has been induced to take a further diplomatic step in consequence of the circular despatch addressed by Count Bismarck to the secondary and minor States of the Confederation.

ITALY. A Florence telegram announces the formation of a camp of 70,000 men at Bologna, under General Ciaidini; that the principal elements of the Italian army were assembled to meet there on the 6th instant, and that an Italian squadron was forming to cruise in the Adriatic, and go on in military preparations were going on in Venice.

On the contrary, a Paris letter denies the rumors of an Italian loan and armaments, and also the rumor that an understanding had been agreed on between Italy and Prussia.

CHINA. Shanghai advices of March 9th state that the Imperial troops had gained a complete victory over the rebels in the north; 50,000 of the latter are said to have been slaughtered or captured.

A PLEA FOR TREES.—The most superficial observer traveling either in England or on the continent, must have noticed the extreme care which is taken to preserve trees and fruits from destruction. A man would do well to copy after the example of their European neighbors in this matter. Yearly and daily are being removed the magnificent forests, the distinctive beauty of an American landscape, are falling under the woodman's axe—a sacrifice to the greed of gold. Under the one cause of the different estimates of the inhabitants of the two countries put upon the value of trees is that, in old countries the fact is realized that the trees are a source of wealth, and must be guarded if any portion of them is saved.

In America, on the contrary, settlers never can believe that the vast forests will be exhausted. The result, however, is the same. A farmer, having selected his land, at once goes to work to clear off the timber; and, seemingly possessed of an unbounded wealth, he stops not until he has removed nearly every particle of the wood, often leaving his cottage standing alone without even the shelter of a solitary tree—a very furnace in summer, and a bare heap of bricks in winter. Nor does he find any fault with the consequences. The farmer soon finds the cooling springs, at which he was wont to water his flocks either drying up, or dried up by the scorching heat of the sun. The result, however, is the same. A farmer, having selected his land, at once goes to work to clear off the timber; and, seemingly possessed of an unbounded wealth, he stops not until he has removed nearly every particle of the wood, often leaving his cottage standing alone without even the shelter of a solitary tree—a very furnace in summer, and a bare heap of bricks in winter. Nor does he find any fault with the consequences. The farmer soon finds the cooling springs, at which he was wont to water his flocks either drying up, or dried up by the scorching heat of the sun.

SHORTENING RIVERS.—The Mississippi, during the high water now prevailing, is reported to have broken through Terrapin Bend, near Vicksburg, which Gen. Williams wasted much labor in attempting to cut through, without success. Gen. Grant afterwards made a still more earnest effort, which was also a failure. A new cut has since been made, which has shortened the river fifteen miles, and leaves Eagle Bend a lake fifteen miles long. The James is taking advantage of Gen. Butler's Dulles (Gay Canal), below Richmond, and so enlarging and completing it that small craft now pass through it at high stages of water, saving several miles by a circuit of less than one ten years hence, when Richmond has 100,000 inhabitants, this will doubtless be the main channel, though it may cost something more to make it so. So the work of improvement goes on.

IRON CARS.—The Chicago Tribune has the following: "The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company has recently adopted the iron, which are in the highest style of railroad architecture, and complete in all their arrangements for strength and comfort. We have for a long time been waiting for the adoption of this improvement, as it will render railway traveling much safer than it ever yet has been. The effect of collision will be almost entirely neutralized by the adoption of the iron cars; we may have collisions but not dangerous wounds from splinters and broken beams. These new cars are manufactured in New Brighton near Pittsburgh."

THE PRUSSIAN PEOPLE.—Thirty members of the liberal party in Prussia, mostly deputies, have opened a subscription for the benefit of sufferers in the constitutional struggle between crown and parliament. The proceeds are chiefly intended to support liberals deposed from office, and to assist persecuted newspaper editors. The anniversary of the 18th of March, 1848, was kept by many who had long been kept in oblivion the day when Berlin erected barricades against its King, and for twelve hours fought its own Prussian army. The memory in the Friedrichs-Elain, where those who fell were interred, was crowded all day.

STRIKE IN CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Forty Irishmen employed by the Cambridge, Mass., horse railroad, refused to work on Monday, because two negroes had been employed to work in the stables. The consequence was that in a very short time forty colored men took the places of the forty strikers.

AMUSEMENTS.

REISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE. CHOICE SEATS. To all places of amusement may be had up to 50 cents in advance.

FOYER ACADEMY OF MUSIC. CARL WOLFSOHN'S SERIES OF TEN BEETHOVEN MATINEES.

NINTH MATINEE, Tuesday Afternoon, April 17th, 1866. At half-past Four o'clock.

MUSICAL SOIREE EVERY EVENING. City Chees and Reading Rooms, 125 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. EXTRA ATTRACTION. Mr. WHEATON'S CONCERT.

FRANCOIS RAVEL. THE MEXICAN OPERA. THE MARINIER'S FAMILY.

ANTONIO RAVEL. THE CHILD WONDER. YOUNG AMERICA.

TOBY. During the piece a very amusing and original sketch of the AMERICAN.

Will be given in the Parquet, Parquet Circle and Admision, without extra charge.

NEW AND IMPROVED PATENT. CURVEN STODDART & BROTHER. 1008 Chestnut Street.

MOHAIR FOULARDS, OF CHOICE STYLES, AT REDUCED PRICES.

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WALDORF STREET THEATRE, N. E. corner of Chestnut and Walnut Streets.

Change of Performance every evening. MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 16, 1866.

DR. JOHN BROUGHAM'S LECTURES. THE LIFE OF WASHINGTON.

FRIDAY, BROUGHAM'S BENEFIT. Brothman's Lecture, on the History of the United States.

MR. JOHN BREWSTER'S NEW ARCH STREETS. MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 16, 1866.

THE DUCKS' MOTTO. MR. L. P. BARRETT. MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 16, 1866.

HELDRETH'S LECTURE. THE DUCKS' MOTTO. MR. L. P. BARRETT.

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.—Lecture of the month.

PERELLI'S AMATEUR ITALIAN OPERA. MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 16, 1866.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE. MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 16, 1866.

ANDREW WEDDERBURN. MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 16, 1866.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS. MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 16, 1866.

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GERMANIA OBORISTEA.—Public Reception every Saturday afternoon at the Musical Hall, at half-past three o'clock.

HARNESS, SADDLES, &c. THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE & HARNESS.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO. No. 1216 Chestnut Street.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. SPLENDID. TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS. With Napkins and Doilies to Match.

Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison. Importers of Linen and Housefurnishing Goods.

RAIN STRIPED GRENADES. AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURVEN STODDART & BROTHER. Nos. 450, 452 and 454 N. Second St.

COLORED AND WHITE GRIND. MOHAIR FOULARDS.

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EYRE & LANDELL. Fourth and Arch. NEW GOODS FOR SPRING SALES.

SPRING SALES. FASHIONABLE NEW SILKS.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. 1866. Spring Importation. 1866.

E. M. NEEDLES. Has Just opened. 1,000 PIECES WHITE GOODS.

PHILADELPHIA. J. W. SCOTT & CO. SHIRT MANUFACTURERS.

Men's Furnishing Goods. No. 814 Chestnut Street.

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LOOKING GLASSES. PAINTINGS. Engravings and Photographs.

BLINDS AND SHADES. B. J. WILLIAMS. No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.

COPARTNERSHIPS. DISOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING ROSE & CO.

GEORGE FLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND BUILDER. 233 CARTER STREET.

MACHINES WORK AND MIDDLETOWN PROMPTLY MADE TO ORDER.

CARPETS & OIL CLOTHS CARD.

The Cheapest Carpet and Furniture Warehouse in the City.

H. R. LEWIS. 1434 MARKET STREET.

PHILADELPHIA. OIL CLOTHS. MATTINGS. WINDOW SHADES.

OIL CLOTH WORKS. Established in 1820.

Floor Oil Cloths, Carriage Oil Cloths, Table Oil Cloths, Stair Oil Cloths, and Window Shades.

THOMAS POTTER, MANUFACTURER.

PHILA. Warehouse, No. 229 Arch Street. New York Office, No. 78 Duane Street.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING. FURNITURE. GOLD & CO'S.

CELEBRATED FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT IS REMOVED FROM SECOND AND RACE STREETS TO THE SPLENDID NEW DEPOT.

No. 37 and 39 N. Second Street. (Opposite Christ Church).

Where they purpose selling for one year, at about cost.

Elegant Furniture at Fabulously Low Prices. Also at their Ninth and Market Streets Branch.

GOLD & CO'S FURNITURE DEPOT, Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND STREET, AND CORNER NINTH and MARKET.

HOUSE KEEPERS. I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture.

PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET. PLEASH. PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH. PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.

Wardrobes, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, Cane and Wooden Chairs, Bedsteads and Tables of every description.

SPRING MATTRESS. BEST QUALITY AND STYLE. AND BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHEET MANUFACTORY.

GENTLEMEN'S Furnishing Goods. OF LATEST IN FULL VARIETY. WINCHESTER & CO. 706 CHESTNUT.

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THE CHOLERA.

Deprived of its Horrors by Purifying and Enriching the Blood. Now is the Time To use a Preventive.

There is none equal to HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

THE CHOLERA. In defective vitalization of the blood, and when the blood loses its life giving power.

It causes relaxation of the contractile power of the blood vessels of the body, and the inhabitants upon their myriad blood vessels and all the albuminous or flesh-making material passes out of the bowels.

Pure and Healthy Blood Resists Disease. And while there may be no occasion for alarm, those of impure blood are most liable to suffer.

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