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GIBSON PEACOCK, Proprietor.
M. L. FETHERSTON, Editor.
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DIED.
BARCLAY.—The remains of the late Surgeon J. O. Barclay, U. S. Army, who died at Fort Mifflin, Pa., on Tuesday, the 20th inst., were interred at the Soldiers' Home, on Wednesday, the 21st inst.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.
PARADES SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general course of instruction in this Department, designed for the substantial study of Science and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are especially practical and useful, viz: ENGINEERING, CIVIL ARCHITECTURE, MECHANICS, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

GENERAL HIGH SCHOOL.—The examination of applicants for admission into the Central High School, will begin on THURSDAY, the 25th day of June, at 10 o'clock.

ADMISSIONS.—Candidates must be residents of the city of Philadelphia, and for least one year must have been pupils in the Public Schools of the city.

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EUROPE.

The War Crisis in Germany—Holstein Evacuated by the Austrians and Occupied by the Prussians—Important Proceedings of the Federal Diet—A Motion for the Mobilization of the Federal Army—Withdrawal of the Austrian Ambassador from Berlin—The Prussian and the Austrian Projects of Reform—Important Letter from Louis Napoleon—Mr. Gladstone on Impending War, &c.

The steamship New York, from Southampton on the 12th of June, arrived at New York yesterday. The Tripoli arrived at New York on the morning of June 10. The City of Dublin arrived at Liverpool at noon on June 9. The Elwood Cooper and the Ocean, both from New Orleans, arrived at Liverpool on the 10th.

The Impending War.
Count Mensdorff has sent a note to Count Karolyi, protesting against the entry of the Prussian army into Holstein, declaring that this was a violation of the Gastein Convention, which treaty existed in right until a definitive settlement of the question of the Duchies was arrived at. It denounces Austria as having violated existing treaties by her declarations at the Federal Diet. This declaration is not contrary to the Treaty of Gastein, since that treaty contains nothing respecting a definite settlement of the question, Austria throws the responsibility for the consequences upon Prussia, and reserves to herself her liberty of action for the future.

A Vienna despatch of June 11, says the Government has received information to-day that the Prussians have occupied Bramstedt, Hons and Uschahn, and will occupy in the course of to-day Gluckstadt and Elmshorn, near Altona.

General Manteuffel has arrived at Itzehoe. A despatch from Itzehoe, June 11, says Gen. von Manteuffel is advancing. He reached Pinneberg to-day, and will arrive before Altona to-morrow.

ALTONA, June 12.—The Prussians entered this city and its vicinity at half-past 10 o'clock this morning.

HAMBURG, June 11.—Business is to tally at a standstill on the Bourse to-day, in consequence of a rumor that Herr Lessner, the Holstein Government Counselor, has been arrested at Itzehoe, and that Herr Hoffman, the Austrian Officer Adjuant, had fled from Itzehoe to Hamburg.

Evening.—Hanover has given permission for the Austrian Kalk Brigade to pass through her territory, and to make use of the Hanoverian line of railway.

ALTONA, June 12.—General von Gablenz has to-day issued a proclamation, dated from this town addressed to the Holsteiners which says in substance as follows:

On the part of the former Government of Holstein or of the Estates about to meet, I have issued a proclamation to the Holsteiners to-day.

He says that he recognizes the orderly conduct of the Holsteiners upon the entry of the Prussian troops. He orders that all political proceedings be discontinued, and suspends the publication of all political newspapers unprovided with legal authorization until such authorization be granted.

The General proceeds to announce that the Holstein Government, which had been appointed by the Austrian authorities, is dissolved. Baron Schuel-Plessen assumes the political administration of the Duchies, and both Duchies, under the authority of the highest military power, with residence at Kiel.

The proclamation states, in conclusion, that it is the intention of the King of Prussia, in conformity with the principle of the unity of both Duchies, to convolve the estates of Schleswig and Holstein in order to prepare the united Diet. The necessary preparations for the convocation have already been made.

Kiel, June 12.—Baron von Schuel-Plessen, the new Governor of Schleswig-Holstein, has arrived here.

The German Confederation—Official Declaration.
In the Federal Diet on June 9th, the Prussian representative repudiated the insinuation that it was the intention of Prussia to move the Duchies by force, and affirmed that Austria, by her declaration of the 1st of June, had violated all the mutual engagements concluded between Austria and Prussia at the beginning of the war against Denmark.

The Austrian Representative Denied that Austria had violated the foregoing treaties.

The Federal Fortresses.
The Prussian representative of the Diet that Mayence should be occupied by Bavarian and Rastadt by Baden troops, as well as that divisions of the Federal army should be stationed in both fortresses, was unanimously adopted.

RASTATT, June 10.—The Prussian troops quitted the fortress to-day. From every quarter the departed garrison received tokens of friendship and esteem. The Austrians have already received orders to leave.

Luxemburg would continue to form part of the Germanic Confederation.

The despatch to the Government of Baden accompanying the Prussian proposal for reform expresses regret that the discussions in the Diet on the proposal for a German Parliament do not promise to lead to any result, notwithstanding that the reform proposals had been referred to a Committee of nine.

Prussia therefore addresses herself directly to the members of the Confederation.

BRUNNEN, June 11.—The Prussian Government is preparing to send an ultimatum to Vienna, calling upon Austria to retract the declaration made on the 1st of June by her representative in the Federal Diet; relative to the question of the Duchies.

Evening.—The reply of Austria, dated June 9, to the Prussian circular despatch of the 1st of June, is about ready. The form of the Note and its contents are looked upon as nearly approaching to a declaration of war.

It is believed that the Government has determined to insist upon the withdrawal of the Prussian representatives from the Diet, and that the Prussian Government will not succeed in its attempt to force the Prussian and Austrian Embassadors to be expected at any moment.

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ment was actively endeavoring to put an end to the commercial crisis. Recourse had been had to a forced currency only under the most extreme necessity, and the Government had now other financial measures under consideration.

General Anigoletti brought forward a bill for calling in the marines of the class of 1846.

PARIS, June 12.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day, M. Rouher read a letter from the Emperor Napoleon to the Emperor of Austria, in which His Majesty, after detailing the efforts made in common with England and Russia to prevent an armed conflict, says:

But the Conference assembled, my Government would have declared that France repudiated all idea of territorial aggrandizement so long as the European equilibrium remained undisturbed.

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attention to the rectification of another part of her frontier, which might seem to discourage the pursuit of objects which they considered to be honorable and beneficial.

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