

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The Condition of Austria Reviewed by an Austrian.

(Correspondence of the Augsburg Gazette.) VIENNA, Sunday, July 8.

In the course of a week we have lived years, and the floodtide of events changes the gnatia with lightning speed. The first reports from the Northern Army were dreadful; they produced the impression of a disorder, such as hitherto was unknown with Austrian armies, and according to Prussian reports, did not actually occur in the battle of Koniggratz (Sadova). The several parts of the army are joining again, and will stand under the walls of Olmutz by tomorrow. Benedek sought death in the battle. Ramming and Gabenz, according to latest reports, have proved themselves worthy of their good name. Of the Austrian soldiers, public opinion is everywhere convinced that they fight heroically. This fame will not be lessened by the campaign in Bohemia. By the tactical dispositions of the Commander in Chief, the command of several certain corps d'armee, and partly the management of the Subsistence Department, was exceedingly faulty. Nevertheless the loss of one battle could never have had so depressing effects if our rulers had been conscious that they are the representatives of the public spirit, borne up by the confidence of the people. However ingenious, experienced and well-meaning a statesman may be to day, without a broad connection with the citizens and without the consciousness that he is but the collective expression of their wants and desires, he can achieve but little in modern times. The policy of the mere balancing of forces does no longer suffice; want of initiative and of development, destruction of character and of material means, is the consequence. Austria, therefore, must make her election; it may not be easy, but put off it can only be for a few weeks. History and the nature of things point us to the fact that Vienna and Pesth are the constitutional centers of the Empire; in other things we must advance to a similar grouping and arrangement of nationalities as exist in Switzerland. But of this hereafter. For the present there is yet in Hungary an untouched stream of power and manliness; this to figs from the ban should be our next task. And in other provinces the people are much more courageous than is believed; but it must not be looked upon with the eyes of those Bohemian authorities, who were first in flight and behind in everything else. Vienna also has higher and nobler desires than to be saved from the danger of an invasion. Considering the enormous Prussian losses, the flanking position of the army at Olmutz, the vast distance from there to the Danube, the prospective liberation of our Southern army, and the threatening attitude of Napoleon, our military condition appears anything else but hopeless. Our political and financial dangers portend greater dangers. An armistice of six weeks seems either too long or too short. That Austria, exclusive of Venetia, should suffer a loss of territory, we do not believe; but in the future consequence lies the danger. Shall these not consume us, not a moment ought to be passed to free the powers of the people, to correct the present evils through a free expression of public sentiment and opinion, and by the culture of knowledge of mind and of labor, to constitute the basis for a sound organization of the State.

The Prussian Needle Gun.

Before the commencement of the war agitating Europe, it was known that Prussia had in her possession a secret, a new kind of fire arms, which would make her invincible. It was stated that the inventor was guarded night and day to prevent his revealing the secret. It will strike a fatal shot at five hundred paces distance, and well trained soldiers can fire it four or five times a minute, so that during a charge of the enemy's cavalry, the Prussian soldiers—making every allowance for the excitement of the combat—can fire at least three times before receiving the horsemen with the bayonet. As to precision, the Prussians, with this formidable weapon, are said to hit their target ninety times out of every hundred. The following description is given by the correspondent of the New York Times: "This arm, already adopted in the Prussian army, is a carbine or needle gun, being loaded from the breech, on a system similar to that of the guns which are beginning to be used by our great armaments of the chase. The cartridge is placed in the chamber with the rapidity which is required to discharge the gun of Lefauchex, and all other pieces in which the barrel is discharged by a simple movement. This barrel receives its charge and is restored to its place in a few seconds. The firing, in place of being determined by the employment of a cap, as in our fire arms, is produced by the contact of a needle with the cap, which cap is placed in the centre of the cartridge, and the movement of this needle is produced by the play of a battery which works upon a strong spiral spring placed behind the lock of the gun. This spring runs through the powder and pushes against an explosive lozenge, cap or priming placed between the charge and the ball. The firing then is central, inferior and instantaneous. The powder taking its full force of expansion at a time, the charge may be less considerable; the piece being rifled, the precision is much greater. This portable fire arm being light does not fatigue the soldier, and being loaded by the breech, and the discharges may succeed each other in as rapid succession as those fired from a revolver. Such is the murderous weapon which has excited so much ridicule in so many military circles in Europe, and of which Prussia is making such terrible use to day to her own aggrandizement."

About seventy-five convicts were discharged from the State Penitentiary at Richmond, Va., on Friday last, under the recent orders of the War Department directing the release of prisoners convicted by military tribunals.

The Mask Thrown Off.

When the President resolved to betray the Republican party and hand over, if possible, the government to the control of the rebels and copperheads, he thought it prudent, as far as practicable, to conceal his real design. He repelled as an insult the insinuation that he meditated treachery; he protested he honestly meant to eschew the path of Tyler and Fillmore, and avowed that whatever differences existed in his election, he would fight out inside the Republican lines. There was no sincerity in these protestations. Doubtless it was essential to his policy. What he hoped was by making these comparatively pacific and honorable declarations to alienate many Republicans from their old associations, and to attach them to his fortunes; in the end to lead them into the camp of Democracy. From the first this was apparent to some, but not to all. Now, subterfuges and disguises are discarded; the amalgamation of the Republican followers of the President with the Democrats is openly urged, and measures for its accomplishment actually taken.

Just here the difficulties of the President really begin. Doubtless the Democrats are ready to accept the office, or any proportion of them, from the President. So far as his schemes for the future occur with their own, they are willing to endorse his ideas. But they are not eager to accept of him and his scores or two of followers, as their party leaders. What they did by Tyler and Fillmore, they are not inclined to do by him and his; but beyond the measures of Democratic precedent as established in the cases of those epigonal apostates. Not to this all. Some Republicans who were bewildered by the President's epithets into the acceptance and advocacy of his policy, have drawn back upon finding into what company he would introduce them. Loyal themselves, in all their principles and sentiments, perhaps by temperament or conviction moved to deal leniently with enemies overthrown, they had no thought of surrendering the government into the hands of the men who madly sought its life. Finding such the entertainment to which they were invited, they are making haste to vindicate their fame in returning to the old affiliation.

What consolation the President will find in the Philadelphia Convention the event must disclose. We do not look with trepidation or despair on its convocation. We like Free Speech. Using it ourselves, we are willing every body else should avail themselves of it. Let the rebels and their sympathizers, together with the Conservatives, meet and say what they want. They may help to a better understanding of the situation; but we have not much faith they will, as we judge the Convention is quite likely to be rent by dissensions; or if they agree at all, to agree in making such demands as the President will hardly dare affront the masses of loyal people by enacting, much less by attempting to fulfill.—Pitts. Gazette.

Tennessee.

When the last Constitutional Amendment passed, the understanding in Congress and out, was that on its ratification by any one of the seceding States the delegations from such States should be admitted to seats in the Senate and House of Representatives. On the 19th inst., Gov. Brownlow telegraphed to Washington that the Tennessee Legislature had ratified the Amendment, 43 to 11—two refusing to vote, thus making 45 members, a full quorum, present when the vote was taken.

As soon as his telegram was received, a motion was made in the House to admit the Tennessee members to seats. This was resisted by Mr. Stevens from a desire to ascertain whether or not the Amendment had been sanctioned in a way to be legally binding. He finally succeeded in getting the question put over to the next day, when the joint resolution passed, twelve members dissenting, among them Mr. Thomas Williams, but not Mr. Stevens.

The two members of the Tennessee Legislature who record their votes were registered brought into the hall by the Sergeant-at-Arms. This is one of the duties of that officer in all deliberative bodies. At Washington, quorums of one or both Houses are frequently obtained through his instrumentality, and no one has ever questioned the legality of proceedings had under such covered attendance. The members are bound in law to be present, and when they fail voluntarily to be in their places, it is reasonable and right they should be constrained. A member who so wishes can resign, but he is never at liberty to defeat legislation by absenting himself without leave first asked and obtained.

Upon the adoption of the joint resolution by the Senate the members elected for Tennessee will be at liberty to present their credentials. It does not follow that whoever presents credentials, duly attested, will be admitted. Each House still retains the right, and is in duty bound, to inquire into the loyalty of the holders of credentials. The Test Oath is still in force. A claimant who cannot take that Oath must surely stand aside. But beyond this, each House has a right to its own standard of loyalty, and may exclude any one who does not come up to it. On this head the right of each House is full and exclusive. Even the President has affirmed this right in very strong terms, and on various occasions. There is no probability that the Senate or House will enforce a factious or unreasonable standard of loyalty; but it ought to be understood from the beginning that leaders in the Rebellion "must take back seats"; that no man will be admitted whose hands are stained with the blood of the defenders of the Government. There are men in each of the revolted States, eminent for their performance of Congressional duties, who can qualify under this standard, and if the Southern people are not in a frame of mind to elect them, they are not yet in a mood to take part in the national deliberations.—Pitts. Gazette.

The great seal of the State of Missouri, carried off by the rebels during the war, has been recovered.

The American Citizen.



The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the County.

THOMAS ROBINSON, - Editor.

BUTLER PA. WEDNESDAY AUG. 1, 1866.

Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable.—D. Webster.

Union State Ticket.

For Governor: Maj-Gen. JOHN W. GEARY OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Union Republican County Ticket.

CONGRESS.

E. M'JUNKIN.

(Subject to District Conferences.)

ASSEMBLY.

HENRY PILLOW, of Butler Co.

WM. C. HARRISON, of Lawrence Co.

JOSIAH M'PHERRIN, Mercer Co.

JAMES A. LERCH, Mercer Co.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

JOSEPH CUMMINS,

THOS. GARVEY,

SHEIFF.

JAS. B. STORY,

PROTHONOTARY.

J. B. CLARK,

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

SIMEON NIXON,

CLERK OF COURTS.

FRANK M. EASTMAN,

COMMISSIONER.

JOHN W. BRANDON,

CORONER.

JAMES KEARNS,

AUDITOR.

G. H. GUMPPER, 3 yrs.

F. CALVIN GLENN, 1 yr.

TRUSTEES OF ACADEMY.

Rev. J. D. LEGGITT,

Rev. JOHN GAILEY,

E. M'JUNKIN, Esq., 2 yrs.

Tennessee Admitted.

Soon after the Constitutional Amendment was passed by Congress and certified to the different States by the Secretary of State, Governor Brownlow called an extra session of the Legislature, in order to have immediate action on it, preparatory to the admission of Tennessee to her full rights as a State in the Union. The President was opposed to the adoption of this amendment, and it is alleged threw the weight of his influence, against it in Tennessee! The result was that some of the members of the Legislature absented themselves from their seats, for the purpose of leaving the House without a quorum to do business. The Sergeant-at-Arms was sent out and a sufficient number finally obtained, when the amendment was finally passed by a vote of 43 to 11—two members refusing to vote.

Upon the consummation of this grand achievement, Governor Brownlow telegraphed to Bingham, of the House, that the amendment was adopted; and, after his congratulations, requested him to give his compliments to the "Dead Duck" in the White House! Upon the receipt of this news a joint resolution was at once introduced declaring Tennessee again restored to her former relations to the Union, which passed both branches without much delay, and was finally signed by the President after a little growling in a special message.

Soon after this result, the members present from this State came forward and were sworn into office. An exception, however, was made in the Senate, in the case of Patterson, one of the Senators elect, who, it was alleged, has filled the office of Judge in a State Court under the Confederate Government to which he had sworn allegiance. An effort was made by his friends to have the test oath waived in his case, on the grounds that he had been in heart a Union man all the time, and that he had only taken the oath from necessity and under protest. A resolution to this effect passed the Senate, but was lost in the House (being a concurrent resolution). So the matter goes over for the present to be renewed, we suppose, when Congress meets in December.

Europe.

The news from the East, is still of war! The Prussians have had things their own way. They have in a series of four or five engagements, completely routed the Austrians, and it is believed, is now pressing close upon Vienna, the Capital, if it is not indeed already in their hands.

Propositions for an armistice have, thus far, been declined by Prussia and Italy. A partial reconstruction of Germany and Italy, is likely to be the result of this war, which bids fair to be short, although, thus far, it has been very destructive, especially to the Austrians, who, in the last engagement, it is alleged, have lost over fifty thousand men!

News by telegraph—since the above was written—announce that a treaty of peace has been signed by Austria and Prussia. So much for the new telegraph.

Bounty Law.

A new Bounty Law has been passed, and is now a law, whose provisions give to those who have been enlisted for a period of three years, one hundred dollars additional bounty, and to those who have served at least two years, fifty dollars bounty. Those who have in any way bartered off their discharges, are excepted from the provisions of the act. We have not space to give a full synopsis of the bill, but will lay it before our readers next week.

A Clymer Soldier's Convention convened in this place last Friday. From the number of names to the call, we were led to look for something imposing, but, alas! we were doomed to disappointment. The Brass-band was brought out, and, followed by a lot of boys, with their "bones," passed up and down the street, but the soldiers were missing. Not more, perhaps, than a dozen of persons were in from the country, among whom we noticed, Esquire Barely and Harvey Osburn, of Middlesex, and John Halford of Penn. Doubtless the gathering will have a decided effect on the campaign.

There is a fine prospect of a goodly array of talent at the Philadelphia Convention. Alex. H. Stevens, late Vice President of the Confederacy, and H. V. Johnston, of the Rebel Senate, are the delegates at large from Georgia; Valandigham and Pendleton, of Ohio, and Ex-Gov. Porter, Bigler, Packer, and would-be Governor Woodward, of this State, are among the delegates. Safe men, these, to reconstruct the Union party of the country!

Hon. John Cavale has been unanimously nominated for Congress, by the Republicans of the Westmoreland district. This we have no doubt, will insure a Republican victory in that district—composed of the counties of Indiana, Westmoreland and Fayette. No better nomination could have been made. Success to "honest John."

Congress has adjourned. They return to their constituents, whom they, in the main have served most faithfully.

Communications.

For the Citizen. ROCKVILLE, WADSWELL ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA, July 16, '66.

FRIEND ROBINSON—I promised to give you in my next letter some account of the mode of raising the sea-island cotton, of the characteristics of the natives, &c., and, although a little slow 'a' out it, will now attempt to redeem my promise.

The sea-island cotton can only be grown along the coast, and on the islands where the soil and atmosphere are impregnated with salt. The staple of this cotton is twice or three times as long as that of the upland cotton and of much finer texture, and brings in market about five times the price of the other. Some lots were sold last spring as high as two dollars and seventy-five cents per pound, and it is expected that all the cotton raised on the islands this year will bring at least one dollar and fifty cents per pound.

A good average crop yields one hundred pounds of ginned cotton to the acre, (two hundred have been raised) and one prime hand can, with the hoe alone, work from four to five acres of land. The land, when cultivated every year, has to be manured with salt mud from the surrounding marshes. When this is done, work should be commenced in January. Heretofore the land has always been prepared for planting with the hoe alone, but northern men who are going to try planting next year, expect to perform most of the work with ploughs—Christy and Kennedy from Portersville, have planted, this year, over one hundred and fifty acres of cotton in which they have used the plough extensively, and they have one of the finest crops on the island.

The first operation in preparing the land is termed "listing;" this is done by dragging all the dead grass or other vegetable matter on the surface, into the alley between the old cotton rows, and with the hoe skimming off about two inches in depth of the surface of the soil, so as to bring all the grass roots into a heap with the matter already collected. If there was much grass and weeds on the ground, this operation should be performed early so as to allow it to decay before commencing the second operation which is termed "banking."

This consists in going over the ground again and hauling a considerable quantity of earth on top of the "listing," forming a bed about twenty inches wide and ten inches high. This is neatly rounded up, and the earth on the top pulverized. The ground is then ready for planting, which is done at any time from the first to the twenty fifth of April. These beds, or banks, are five feet apart, and the seed is dropped in a hole made by a stroke of the hoe in the top of the bed, at distances of from twelve to eighteen inches apart, and from four to six seeds in a place and covered with two or three inches of soil.

After the cotton has grown to a height of three or four inches, the hoeing commences, the amount of which depends on the nature of the soil and on the season, as the grass must be kept down; but independent of the grass the cotton requires about four hoeings and at each of these, one or two stalks of cotton is removed from each hill until but one stalk is left.

This thinning process requires experienced hands to perform it or the crop may be ruined. The plant is bisexual, (I think that is the term) having both male and female plants, and, as is generally the case, only the female will produce any thing; the male plants are all thinned out, and judgment is required in selecting the proper stalk to remain as some stalks will shoot up tall and only put out branches near the top; the object is to leave a stalk that will throw out branches from the very bottom. An experienced hand will also decide at a glance which plants will produce the best cotton.

About the second hoeing the operation of hauling is also performed. This consists in hauling the main part of the soil between the rows, up on the top and sides of the bed.

The last operation before picking season is termed "laying by the crop." In this all the soil in the alley is drawn up on the cotton row, leaving the bottom of the alley in the shape of the letter V, and the cotton row; a mound about two feet high, five feet wide at the base, and one at the top; this is done just before the plant gets so large that hoes cannot be used without injury to it. After this, if the grass gets too rank, (which is seldom the case) it can only be removed by the hand, from around the root of the plant.

Cotton planted in April is in full bloom about the 10th of July, and I am told the pods begin to open and the picking to commence about the first week in September, and often continues until the last of December.

Cotton is undoubtedly the most profitable crop that can be cultivated. You can make the calculations for yourself.—\$12 can be hired at \$10, or at most, \$15 dollars per month and rations. The latter usually consists of a bushel of corn, 12 pounds of pork or bacon, a half gallon of molasses, and a little salt per month. By using a mule and a plough to every four hands, twelve hands will work one hundred acres of cotton, and twenty-five or thirty of corn or other provisions. And it is safe to always calculate on 75 pounds to the acre, (you may get twice that amount) and for years on, at least seventy-five cents per pound for cotton, as the sea-island always sold at from forty to fifty cents per pound. One man can manage three or four hundred acres annually.

Now is a very good time to purchase lands here, as farms that before the war sold at from sixty to ninety dollars per acre, can now be bought at from thirty to fifty.

And my opinion is, after six months' residence here, that any northern man who comes and settles here, minds his own business, and don't strive to make himself obnoxious by continually harping on questions on which he may differ in opinion with the old residents, will be welcomed and treated courteously and fairly.

The old citizens here discuss freely with northern gentlemen the questions on which the two sections have differed for the last forty years, and discuss in a friendly and reasonable manner, but do not appear to be particularly fond of such discussions. They appear to accept the new condition of things pretty cheerfully and are inclined to give the "free labor system a fair and impartial trial. A few have faith in it, but must be doubtful of its success as applied to cotton culture. From my own observations I have no doubt of its entire success; but it may require a few years to give both planters and laborers the education that is necessary to make it a complete success.

I had intended to write of some other matter in this letter, but it has run out to such an unreasonable length, that I will defer them until another time.

J. B. C.

For the Citizen. MR. EDITOR.—As a citizen of this town, I have, in conjunction with others, some interest in its character and improvement, and am very sorry to be obliged to ask the courtesy of your columns for the purpose of rebuking the shameful and disorderly conduct of some of the younger members of this community on Saturday eve, last.

We think that a very correct estimate of the character and standing of such certain persons may be accurately drawn, as indicated in the fact, that they choose the dead of night, as the "time," and the neighborhood of a couple of old defunct Greg Shops as the "place" to give vent to those unearthly caterwaulings by which we were aroused from our quiet and peaceful slumbers, and which could only have been brought to the state of perfection in which they were launched forth, in some such Pandemonium as our ministerial brethren deal out to us along with the light and truth of the Gospel; of the reality of such place, we had almost become skeptical, but after the unearthly sounds which we heard on Saturday night, we were more reconciled to the theory on the following Sabbath.

We understand that these cowardly brawlers, had not the courage even under cover of the veil of darkness to unite themselves (by the tender bonds which afterwards bound them together) in the very heart of the town, but rather chose to assemble in the alleys and dark corners, and may be in some of the cellars, until their animal nature became the ascendant, and then, they issued out from their imbibing and hiding places, ready to do all manner of dirty work, and keep up a continual whooping and yelling, thus making the night hideous with their bacchanalian revelry. While they were in this condition, a peaceable and respectable citizen passing along the pavement was forcibly stopped, and compelled to engage in a stag-catch, and when the inhabitants in the vicinity aroused from their peaceful slumbers, took the privilege of looking out of their doors or windows in order to ascertain if possible what gentlemen were thus disturbing the peace, they were insolently commanded to take in their heads or have them smashed.

Having showed up their courage by these contemptible deeds, and perfected the aforesaid tender bonds of unity by their boisterous conduct they were now ready to proceed to the various points of attack, four of which we know to have been, the corners of Jefferson and Main Streets.

The brawl was begun by the utterance of such howls, screams and yells as would have been shaped and fashioned only by the aid of the "many evil spirits" which they took to be with them, and which we apprehend, were stronger than wine, lemonade, sarsaparilla or mineral water.

What, with the noise, and the blood which we understand was spilled upon the steps of one gentleman's store; our High Constable and assistants concluded (as usual) that they would keep them selves high and dry from blood and danger, and accordingly followed (if at all) afar off, and that too as heavily as they did at the fight which occurred in front of John A. Sedwick's shop, a short time ago, where a pistol (which was said to be empty) was presented, and brick-bats and stones were hurled at a fearful rate; and it is said that some of our magnanimous justices of the Peace were present and failed to quell the disturbance; for which they had good and sufficient reasons, but hardly visible to the naked eye.

Can it be possible that some of our Borough officers are so weak in the knees or so faint hearted that they are afraid to do their sworn duty for fear they should offend some of the persons who voted for them? and thus lose their support at the next election. The peaceful and orderly loving citizens of this place should hereafter elect only such men as have moral courage to do their duty. It is generally believed that the last mentioned disturbance, might have assumed a more serious phase, had it not been for a gentleman of courage and decision, who interfered, to the great relief of the Squires and Constables.

Yours, S. A. L.

A New and Grand Epoch in Medicine!

DR. MAGGIEL is the founder of a new Medical System! The quantianians, whose vast internal doses enfeeble the stomach and paralyze the bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite, with from one to two of his extraordinary Pills, and cures the most virulent sores with a box or so of his wonderful and all-healing Salve. These two great specifics of the Doctor are fast superseding all the stereotyped nostrums of the day. Extraordinary cures by Magguel's Pills and Salve have opened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the (so called) remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. Magguel's Pills are not of the class that swallowed by the dozen, and of which every box full taken creates an absolute necessity for another. One or two of Magguel's Pills suffices to place the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, creates an appetite, and renders the spirits light and buoyant! There is no griping, and no reaction in the form of constipation. If the liver is affected, its functions are restored; and if the nervous system is feeble, it is invigorated. This quality makes the medicines very desirable for the wants of delicate females. Uterine and eruptive diseases are literally extinguished by the disconcerting power of Magguel's Salve. In fact, it is here announced that MAGGIEL'S PILLS, DYSPEPTIC AND DIARRHEA PILLS cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts and all Abrasions of the skin, MAGGIEL'S SALVE is infallible. Sold by J. MAGGIEL, 43 Fulton Street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cts. per box. For Sale at Drs. GRAHAM'S & HUSKELTON'S Drug Store, sole Agents in Butler Pa. July 8, '66.

The European War.

So far, so good! Prussia does not submit to Napoleon's arbitration, and Italy advances against his express orders.—What will be the consequences? Either France recedes from her unwarranted position of providential vicariness, or she forces the allies to an acknowledgment of her superiority. And that might be rather a ticklish undertaking. Napoleon has seen too much the effect of the needlegun to desire its application to his own individual case without very good reason. He is very much in the position of the lion tamer, who has raised a couple of the royal eubs and has succeeded in handling them for a good while, but gradually they attain their full growth and strength, and having by chance tasted the master's blood issuing from a casual scratch in his hand, they become ferocious and unmanageable and awaken in his breast the natural desire to make a respectable exit out of their den. Schiller in his Don Carlos makes Philip, King of Spain, say of the prince royal:—"Charles, the lad, commences to be terrible to me," and this language would come very natural from Napoleon. Victor Emmanuel, whom he has nursed and raised, (for full communion, of course) begins to be restive under his reins and shows unmistakable signs of kicking!—Count Bismark, his tool, his creature, who owes his position in Berlin merely to the influence of Louis, ventures to be independent and disregards the hints of his imperial friend as if he were blind and deaf at the same time. What black ingratitude! What mean return for kind intentions! Lo! we do pity you, for we imagine to see a little black cloud rising in the distant sky which might portend storm. Having failed in thy great Mexican expedition, losing the control over thy European friends and tools; fearful of domestic troubles, could it be possible that thou shouldst become an object of pity rather than fear? Could it be possible that thou shouldst serve for one of those telling instances where retribution is meted out in full vigor here on earth, already?

Such a thing is not only possible—shaping events make it even probable.—Napoleon's overtures are not only spurned on both sides, but Italy, hitherto so shy of his displeasure, dares to go ahead in spite of him. Ciadini is across the Po, and follows the retreating army of the Austrians, Bismark also politely declines the French offer, and, really, no sensible man will blame him for it. Let us sift these French proposals, and the chosen tool of the author will appear in every paragraph. The German Confederation is to be dissolved and a new one to be created in its stead. Of this new Confederation neither Austria nor Prussia shall be members. Now, if this proposal does not bear upon faced impudence on its countenance, so do not know what impudence is. In regard to Austria—well, as it is already pushed out of doors by its victorious adversary, the proposition might answer, as it would not alter the position much. But in regard to Prussia? It is too preposterous to think of it a minute. One of the main purposes for which Prussia commenced this war, was a closer union of the German States and a greater influence of Prussia in the affairs.—Could Prussia be expected for a moment to agree to a proposition so deadly to its interests? We almost think it was merely offered to produce a refusal and look for developments in keeping with this view. The second article provides for the Rhine as the western boundary of Prussia, and her compensation for the provinces she would thereby lose, by the cession of Pader-Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt and Brunswick. The provinces of the above named States are to be indemnified by receiving the Prussian provinces of the left bank of the Rhine. Truly we do not know what to admire more in this proposition, its stupendous insolence or its deep cunning. Franco offers to the victorious Prussians as a compensation what is even now on their possession, and endeavors to collect on its frontiers a crowd of small Princes, who would have to look to France for protection, and would in reality be nothing better than French vassals. Prussia might as well commit suicide at once, as accept such a proposition. If she would not consent to have weak Denmark stand with one foot on German territory in the North—she can not possibly suffer powerful France to enjoy this privilege in the West, and in this crisis, will she persist in maintaining the unnatural position she now occupies? Or if we could but seize her by the sluggish shoulder and shake her up to a proper understanding of what she owes to herself and to the world.—We consider this war merely as the prelude, the overture to the coming struggle, a struggle between light and darkness, between liberty and despotism, a struggle which will signify to Europe, what our late war signified to the western continent.—Pittsburgh Gazette.