HON. HIESTER CLYMER,

OF BERKS COUNTY.

The war news from Europe has caused a wonderful excitement in financial giras rapid and curious as at any time during the rebellion. At the call on Monday, the first price was 161, followed by a sudden rally to 167. The highest rate of the day was 169, and the closing quotation 1563. after selling as low as 155%. The closing rate on Wednesday was 153, with the market in a very unsettled condition.

THE CAMPAIGN TO OPEN. The Democratic State Central Committee have called a Mass Convention, to be held in the city of Reading, on Wednesday, the 18th of July next. It is the design of the Committee to open the State campaign in old Berks, the citadel of Clymer, our distinguished candidate for Governor, by a monster demonstration. which will give a forward, impetus to the cause of the Union and Constitutional liberty throughout the State. Mass meetings are to be hell in different parts of the State, under the direction of the Central Committee. That for North-Western Pennsylvania will be at either Erie or Meadville. We trust the statement which we see in one of our exchanges, that Mr. Clyme has determined upon a thorough canvass of the State, is correct. The Democracy expect him to pursue this course, and will not be satisfied unless he does. The announcement of his presence at the different county towns would bring out the people by thousands, and, we believe, add many hundreds to his vote.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE. In another column we give an extended report of the war news from Europe, together with a summary of the causes which have led to the conflict, and a statement of the strength of the respective contestants. Since making up, that ac- fend them against the Radicals and Discount, still later news has reached us. of which the following is a summary: The declaration of Prussia that she re

garded the Convention of Gastein as abolished, was promptly followed, on June 7. by the entry of Prussian troops into Holstein. Gen. Gablerz, the commanding General of the Austrian forces in Holstein: being without instructions from his government, withdrew from Rendsburg which the Prussians occupied, in order to await further orders from his government. He was concentrating his forces at Altona, to which place he had also transferred the Government of the Duchy. It was reported that the Prussian general would prevent by force the assembly of the estates of Holstein.

Italy was reported to be ready for beginning hostilities, as soon as the war shall be declared in Germany. France urges the Minor States to observe the strictest neutrality.

CONGRESSIONAL PLEASANTRIES.

The readers of the Congressional pro ceedings will recollect that on Monday of last week, an exciting and decidedly unfriendly colloquy occurred in the House between Representatives Rousseau, of Grant and the officers and soldiers serving or advocating, rule or ruin mottoed, self-Kentucky, and Grinnell, of Iowa, during under nim, for the series of ceaning glorious victories re which the latter referred in a contemptuous manner to the former's career as a soldier. Grinnell is a Radical of the most bitter sort, who was formerly a preacher. and Gen. Rousseau, though elected as a supporter of Lincoln's administration, has latterly acted with the Democrats. While Rousseau was supposed to be a Republi can, he was the object of the warmest praise from the Radicals-his oratory, his bravery and his patriotism were the theme of constant admiration : but since he has taken a conservative stand they have lost no occasion to malign and insult him.

On Thursday last, after the House had adjourned. Grinnell was seen passing out to the east front of the Capitol, followed closely by General Rousseau. When Grinnell had arrived nearl-the stens leading to the ground, he was overtaken by Rousseau, who tapped him on the shoulder and said. "Mr. Grinnell, I have been waiting four days anxiously for an apolo gy from you for the gross insult of last Monday, on the floor of the House."-Grinnell replied, "I have no apology to make, sir: I have nothing to say." Gen. Rousseau quickly answered, "I'll teach you, sir," and at once applied a rattan cane rapidly upon the shoulders and face of Grinnell, striking him once or twice upon the right and left shoulders, and then upon each side of the face, when the cane broke. Grinnell then grasped Gen. Rousseau by the arms, remarking as he did so, "I don't want to hurt you." Rousseau, jerking away from Grinnell's grasp, replied, "Nor do I wish to hurt you, sir; but I want to disgrace you, sir." "All right, all right," sir," rejoined Grinnell, "you didn't hurt me much, sir; all right," and stooping down he picked up a piece of the cane, and starting off again, said, "All right, sir." -

The House has taken up the matter, and Grinnell's injuries are to be repaired by a "committee of investigation." The rumor is current that the committee will report in favor of Rousseau's expulsion, clearly right, and they determined steadand since he no longer permits himself to jly to adhere to their ground. They rebe led by the nose by Thad, Stevens, we presume the resolution to expel him will be adopted. Meantime the courageous Mr. Grinnell rejoices at the notoriety he has acquired by being made a victim to "Southern chivalry."

A BASE SLANDER NAILED. A few weeks ago a Soldiers' Democratic Club was formed in the town of York; in this State, composed entirely of houerably discharged soldiers who fought for the Union in the late struggle for the existence of the Government. The announce ment created great distress among the managers of the "gallant Geary," and in order to checkmate the movement, a number of slanders were promptly invented by that Prince of Liars, John W. Forney, and eagerly re-published by the Radical Disunion press. The libel and its response is given in the following resolutions adopted by the dub at its meeting last

Week: WHEREAS, Our attention has lately been called to certain statements originally published in Forney's Press, and since videly republished by disunion papers throughout the country, setting forth that "twenty-one of the signers to the Johnson and Clymer Soldiers' Club of York have been dead over one year, and that at least forty others are deserters and substitutes:" therefore.

ites:" therefore,
Resolved, That we denounce the above

have since given it currency: and that every name on the list of members of this club represents a true and fiving man of this borough, whose record as a soldier and whose character as a citizen has never o these malignant slanderers such palpa-de evidence of their existence and true sil-

W. Forney, whose sham military title, aca wonderful excitement in financial of quired by a wide stretch of courtesy, concles, and the fluctuation in gold has been stitutes the only connection between his name, and the manly virtues of a sold er, who was always found during the long years of the war in places of ease and comfort, distant equally from the privations of the camp and perils of the field— whose patriotism was of the kind which chieved fat offices and lucrative pay for self instead of victory for his country's arms —it ill becomes him to libel the soldiers of the Johnson and Clymer Club of York, country in the field, and many of whom pear on their bodies the scars of honorable

wound's received in battle. Resolved, That we reiterate cur determinstion to support the reconstruction colicy of P. esident Johnson as embodying the only true and practicable mode of adjusting our national difficulties and restorag the union of these States on the basis Democracy, and the home of Hiester of the Constitution; and that we will with equal activity promote the election of Hiester Clymer as Governor of Ponnsyl vania, in the full assurance that he will idminister the government as our fathers nade it, and zealously co operate with u in sustaining the policy of the President

> the breeze from the headquarters of the club on Thursday last, where it will re- club on the concluded that be-This club, which was only formed a few of deciving the henest masses. weeks since, is steadily increasing in number, and already contains between three faithfully served their country in the late des not require that we should call out war, and many of whom were wounded here and there an incident of his career to and are crippled for life. Its President, make up a patriotic character for Mr. Cly-Colonel Maish, was severely wounded in mer. "His love of country" has been dis-South, and are equally determined to deunionists of the North, headed by Thad Stevens, Sumper, Geary & Co."

MR. CLYMER'S RECORD.

"Mr. Clymer never by word or deed placed any obstacle in the way of a speedy and successful prosecution of the war. I his entire career we defy any one to poin his finger to a solitary expression of our candidate which can possibly he construe nto an act of disloyalty, while hundreds i instances can be cited to prove his love f country.—Observer.

The Legislative Record of 1864, page 23, states that on the following resolution-Resolved. That the Senate of Pennsylve is urge upon the Congress of the United tates the propriety of increasing the pay of officers and privates of the army an navy—the officers 25 and the privates 100

per cent— Hiester Clymer voted in the negative The vote stood 16 to 16—and the resolu-tion was lost. This is to be accounted for on the hypothesis that Mr. Clymer considered our soldiers as "Lincoln hireings," and therefore didn't want their av raised.

On the 6th of January, 1864, the follow ng resolution was before the Senate, and Hiester Clymer voted in the negative: Resolved by the Senate; That the thanks of the loyal people of Pennsylvania are due and are hereby tendered to General U. S viling. State right hating centralized powunder him, for the series of gallant serviliberation of the faithful Union people of East Tennessee from a military despotisn

more galling than ever was that of Great Britain. The veto again stood 16 to 16, and the esolution was lost. We think that a very disloyal construc will the Observer now give a few of " hundred instances" wherein Mr. Clyme

proved his love of country ?"-Gazette. We are tempted, after the above, to regard the editor of the Gazette as either a very great simpleton, or a remarkably willing slanderer. The former we are scarcely prepared to believe at present, and we are therefore disposed to attribute of the Rotunda through the door leading the garbled and dishonest manner in which he treats Mr. Clymer's Senatorial record as emanating from a natural or acquired disposition to villify his political

antagonists.

The facts relative to the resolutions cited by our cotemporary are simply as folows: At the beginning of the session of 1864, it was found that owing to the abence of one of the Republican Senators. he two parties had each 16 votes, making tie. The custom has always been to elect a new Speaker at the commencement of each session. The Republican Senators finding it to be impossible for them to elect a Speaker of their own political faith, set up the preposterous and inconsistent plea that the old Speaker of the body, a Republican, was entitled to be its full and entire redemption at the legislation adopted during his occupancy of the chair would be legal. The Democratic members denied this, and pointed in defence of their position to the nevervaried usage of the Senate. Notwithstanding their protests, and in opposition to on their return from the battle-field."all precedent, the Republican Senators continued to set as if the Senate was a regularly organized body-the old Speakon every imaginable subject-and every effort was made to give to their action the show of legality. The Democrats were fused to acknowledge the Senate as a legal legislative body until a new Speaker had been chosen, and voted against every which they considered necessary to the proper organization of the body. The Republicans tacitly admitted the strength of the Democratic position by subsequently entering into an election for a new Speak.

caused the tie vote had been filled. It was during the intering when this dispute occurred that the resolutions quoted by the Gazette were offered. Although every Democrat in the Senate approved of them individually, they felt compelled by Chi-f Justice. They have overcome a mathe circumstances. They were offered as year. This is doing ploriously, and we the sense of the Senate, and in the Democratic view that body did not legally exist until a new Speaker was elected. To have supported them would have been to acknowledge the Republican position, and to have sustained that party in its violation of the precedents established ever since of the precedents established ever since Pennsylvania? Who will be supported the organization of the State Government. by Thaddeus Stevens, Wm. D. Kelley, inhabitants of Venice are more unanithat Mr. Clymer and his Democratic coll negro suffrage Congressmen, for Governor loagues did not vote against the resolu- of Pennsylvania? The answer is, without tions out of any disapproval they may the shadow of a doubt-John W. Geary

er. some weeks after the commencement

of the session, when the vacancy which

by Democratic Senators and received the unan immes support of the Democrats in that body.

For the correctness of this explanation we refer to Hon, M. B. Lowiy, who was a perception been assailed or doubted, and leading actor in the events detailed, and who is a opportunity offered, would furnish who will probably answer without any who will probably answer without any hesitation such questions on the subject fierly qualities, as would not be likely to as may be asked of him. He professes to be a warm advocate of Mr. Clymer's gen-Resolved, That it ill becomes Colonel John tiemably and state-manble qualities, and ly by while the organ of his party, for mere political ends, I crycuts and fal-ifies

the character of a fellow Senator. We owe an apology perhaps to our readers for noticing at such length the slan ders of a paper which has grown so base without credit; but as this is in all likelihood the first of a series of attacks which the Radicals have arranged to make upon Mr. Civiner's legislative course, based upon the Senate preceedings in 1864, we thought it best to lay the whole lacts before the public, that they may be prepared to properly understand such future refer ences as may appear on the subject. A campaign pamphlet, we understand, has avar. been issued by the Disunian State Committee in which the Senate proceedings The York Gazette says "a large and

The Gazette requests us, to cite a few of the "hundreds of instances in which Mr. and four hundred living soldiers, who Climer proved his love of country." It two battles, and still carries in his body played in his entire course as a public one of the enemy's bullets, which the sur- man and private citizen, and it special geons were unable to extract. These men evidence were needed to prove the claim, callently fought for the Union and the no better could possibly be given than Constitution against our enemies in the | that the Erie Gazette, the organ for forty years of sectionalism, fanaticism and corruption-the maligner of Jackson, of the grossest violations of the Constitution, and the encourager of mob law-is endeavering to defeat his election.

> To show that our comments on the socalled Soldiers' Convention at Pittsburgh were just, we copy the following from the Republic of that city. The Republic is an opposition paper, but, like half a dezen others of the ablest journals of its party in the State, refuses to support Geary on account of his notorious incompetency

> and treachery: THE LATE SOLDIERS' Convention.—It cannot be disguised that the late Soldiers' Convention, recently held in this city, was regularly packed affair, concocted by the Radical leaders of that portion of the Republican party who call it patriotic to villily, abuse and head-off the President. It was one of the wise a rategies of Forney Stevens, Williams & Co., to forestall by the semblance of a solemn State Convention-the centiments of the great mass of our soldiers, who, in their peace ful avocations of life, scarcely heard that such a convention was to be held, and cared, less for its action. Every poisoned tyrannical, Union-ha-

> ing paper in the State, is copying the proceedings of that convention as an ex. ression of the sense of the great mass of our soldiery, endorsing the present Rump Congress—denouncing the President and proclaiming for General Geary. It was no such thing. 'The so'dier will vote as he ought," says a cotemporary. He will. He fought to up old the entirety of the nion egainst these who would have sev ered it-the ultras of the North and outh-to the former class of which the majority in the present fractional Con-

Tue first election under the city charter of Scranton, Luzerne county, took place on the 8th, inst., and resulted in a Democratic victory. The Radicals were confident of success. All their power was put in requisition and money contributed from abroad to aid them in gaining pos session of the new city. But they were ignally defeated. The majority on some portions of the Democratic ticket reached over three hundred and fifty, on a vote larger than ever before polled. The peoole are tired of the Radical policy. They lesire peace and attention to the interest of white men-net discord, and the bestowing of all legislative action in favor of the negroes. This fact is observable in all portions of the State. Not an election takes place but the Democratic vote is increased. The example of the gallant Democracy of Scranton will be followed coming fall election.

Both political parties solemnly pledged that "to those who perilled their lives for the integrity and salvation of the country should be given the reward of civil offic

So they did, but the Radicals soon forget their solemn pledges. The Democer held his seat and entertained motions racy nominated the ablest officer in the army as their candidate for the highest position in the nation. The Radicals took up a civilian, and by their abuse and misrepresentations of the soldier who had "imperilled" his "life for the integrity and salvation of the country." succeeded in defeating him. And the Erie Gazette, which now prates like a parrot about its proposition presented, apart from the one love for the "boys in blue," was one of the vilost in traducing that soldier candidate.

OREGON held her State election on the first Monday in this month, and it is eaid that the Disunionists have carried it by 800 majority, electing the Governor, camp near Warsaw, which is said to nur member of Congress, &c. This is a greatly reduced majority, the Abolition party having succeeded two years ago by nearly 3000. The news from Nebraska, however, is cheering. The Democrats there have elected a Governor, Congressman and a sense of duty to vote against them under jority of about one the sand in a single trust it is the harbinger of better days.

Every third "Republican" you meet professes to be opposed to pegro suffrage So far, so good. Now who is the representative of the negro suffrage party in The best evidence which can be presented Geo. W. Scofield and the balance of the have entertained of their sentiments, is How, then, can those Republicans who statement as a base and impudent false, the fact that at a later period of the session, are opposed to negro suffrage, vote for hood, and well known to be such slike by when the Senate had been lawfully organized. Geary for Governor? when the Senate had been lawfully organized, Geary for Governor?

HOSTILITIES COMMENCED

the strength of the portending Nations. .

By the arrival of the last steamer from Eurore we have the important autouncement that the proposed Penes Conference of Paris-has been a andoned. The Govbe a warm advocate of Mr. Clymer's gen- ernment of France has informed the powers which have been invited to take part should not be willing to stand submissive; in the conference that Austria had immeracticable, and that in the opinion of the French government the conference was at an end. War was on all sides considered as immediately imminent. In consequence of the declaration of the Austrian representative in the Federal Diet, that the banded over the question in its partisan-hip of late as to be utterly of the Duchies, and especially the succession question, to the Federal Diet, the Prussian Government has deelered that she regards the convention of Gastien as abolished, and will, at once march her troops into Holstein. Preparations for war are continuing on all sides. In Italy the old Hungarian legion is reviving. while, on the other hand, among the Poles of Galicia there is much sympathy for Austria. From every part of Pruss a, except Silesia, there are protests against toe during towns especially have denounced the ministerial policy, which they look upon as unnatural to brother Germans, referred to are quoted at length, and Mr. Clymer's sentiments misrepresented to a most infameus extent. Let it be understood by all, that in every case where our who shell the ranks of the army hard who swell the ranks of the army have candidate is quoted as voting against any been better employed, and discontent in measure of applause to gallant officers—of some districts has almost taken the form pended to it, in hugo letters, "Soldiers' justice to the soldiers—or which was longer Club," was flung to necessary for the preservation of the mind of the King that even the form main until after the October election, - the standers, and circulated with the so'e design cause this has been the temp is of the people they will patiently submit to Aus tria. All experience proves that the first blows is a strile between nations rouses a war spirit which soon overcomes the pre-vious discontent or indifference. The mesence of Hungarians and Croats on Pru-sian soil will probably change the

> people have sympathized with the Austrian policy, but they do not the less hate and dread the Austrian armies The old Hungarian Legion is reviving. It now musters over 1,000 men. No doubt is entertained that recruits will pour in when the war comme. c.s. and desertion from the Hungarian regiments in the Austrian service is greatly reckoned upon. In the short campaign of 1859 about 5,000 ruption—the maligner of Jackson, of Hungarians joined the allies, partly de-Douglas and of McClellan—the advocate of the grossest violations of the Constitution the new service Of the 25 Austrian soldiers lately mentioned as having come dy to the Italians 20 were Hungarians and 5 Bohemians It is intended to form a Hungarian brigade, and afterward a division to be commanded by Turr There are already enough officers for the whole division only vaiting for a sum-

whole face of the ritional politics. The

nons.
Italy is preparing also to take a band in has broken out afroth, and she is deter mined to take the advantage afforded her to regain possession of Venitia. It is an who have presented themselves for enrollment amount to 95,000. Two hundred and fifty Italian volunteers arrived from Egypt, and presented themselves for en rollment at the depots of Como and Va rese. The headquarters of the army is swarming with soldiers. A train contain ing 100400 bullets for the Corps of Cialduni has been forwarded, and orders have been given for an immediate supply of 500,000 pairs of boots.

THE CAUSE OF THE WAR.

The Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein,

(embracing a territory of 7,000 square miles, and a ropulation of about a million) together with the little adjoining Duchy Lauenburg, formerly connected with the Crown of Denmark, were made over by the Treaty of Vienna, signed, Oct. 30, 1864 to the Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia: On August 15, 1865, Austria and Prussia concluded the Convention of Gestein, in pursuance of which Austria took possession of the Duchy of Holstein, and Prussia of Schleswig and Lauenburg, both powers appointing military governors to rule over these territories respectively. The Duchy of Lauenburg was taken possession of by Prussia on the 18th of September 1865, the sum of 2,500,000 thaters tipulated in the convention of Gastein, as indemnity, having been paid to Austria on that day. The efforts of Prussia to prevail upon Austria to cede her claim to plomatic notes of Prussia, being regarded as a threat by Austria, elicited warlike replies, and thus the present crisis was precipitated. On June 1, 1866, the Austrian representative in the Federal Diet of Frankfort stated that his government had endeavored in vain to come to an arrange ment with Prussia concerning the duchies, and would now leave the matter in the hands of the Con'ederation. The Prus sian government maintained that this ster of Austria was a violation of a convention between the two powers concluded on Jan. 16, 1864 stipulating that all future arrangements of the affairs of the duchies should be dependent upon a mutual un-derstanding between the two powers, and especially that the ruccession question should be settled by mutual accord.—
Prussia, therefore declared the convention of Gastein bolished, and at the date of our latest advices, June 7, it was expected that Prussian troops would at once march into Holstein. In case of a formal declaration of war, it is presumed that the Austrian troops in Holstein will fall back into Hanover.

THE POSITION OF THE ARMIES. Both the Prussian and Austrian governments have forbidden the publication of detailed accounts of the movements of troops. It is, however, well known that both powers have concentrated their main forces along the frontier of the Kingdom of Saxony. Prussia is believed to have about 200,600 men between Gorlitz and Neisse in Silesia, and Austria to have more than 300,000 men ready to march into Saxony and Silesia. The armies are in positions which leave it doubtful whether Saxony or Silesia will witness the first battle, but in either case the movements of the two arm es will be over the same ter ritory which the campaigns of Frederick the Great have made memorable, and it is not likely that the lessons taught by that matchless soldier in the tremendous struggle which made Silesia a province of Prussia, will be forgotten by either army It is given out that Austria hopes to cover the territory for whose loss Maria Theresa wept and fought in vain: but Frederick maintained it then against all Europe in arms. During the Seven Years war, the population of Prussia was 5,000. 000, while 100,000,000 of people were banded against her. Prussia cannot pos sibly be called on now to face any such fremendous odds.

The Russian government has formed a ber about 40,000 men.

The army which the Austrians have ready to operate against the Italians, is variously estimated at from 160,000 to 250,000 men. It is believed that the Austrians, at the cutset, intend to keep themselves strictly on the defensive. The Italians will soon have in the field an effective army of at least 400 000, who are concentrating along the entire southern and frontier of Venice. It is not exwester nected, however, that they will make any direct attack upon the quadrilateral, but they will probably invade Southern Tyrol in order to cut the communication between Inspruck and Venice, land a large force in Dalmatia, and advance via Tricate for the purpose of cutting off the communication between Venice and Flenns mous than ever in their sympathy with

the common Italian cause. STRENGTH OF THE CONTENDING ARMIES. PRUSSIA. -The area of Prussia is at present 108,212 English square miles, or about equal to the combined territory of Georgia and Florida. The population, according to the census of 1864, was 19,304,843,

those who first coined it and by those who propositions almost similar in nature were offered THE GREAT WAR IN EUROPE. falling but little below that of the North- who fought for the Union, who are opority of the population are Germans; the total number of people belonging to non-German Lationalities 2,504,179. iplete versions of the courses of the war and of administration. Pruesia is not inferior to any other country of the world. finances unlike those of Austria and Italy are in a sound conditions; its army disci pline has long been the admiration of the entire civilized world. The army, on a meeting to be held in Harristung, of war footing, numbers 700,000, and its fleet 28th day of June, at 3 o'clock p. m. consisted, in 1865, of 37 steamers, 8 and ing versels, 40 rowing vessels; total 85 war vessels. The reigning King is Wil-

> 000 the Italians. The navy, however, is comparatively small, consisting, in Aug., 1864 of 39 steamers with 639 gurs, and 11.730 horse-power, and 20 railing vessels, with 145 guns. Austria has become a constitutional monarchy since 1849, the main features of the constitution consisting. first, of the Provincial Diets, representing the various States of the monarchy; sec ondly, a Central Diet, or Council of the The public debt of he Empire, which at the commencement ITALY.—The Kingdom of Italy has an

souls, being on an average 220 inhabitants. to the square mile: a figure higher than than that of England. There has been in some of the Provinces a rapid increase of population of late years; but the increase f wealth has been much more rapid within the last century than the increase of population. The great mars of the peoere devoted to agricultural pursuits, and the town population is comparatively small. It has a scalaring population of 158,692 individuals, nearly all of whom are liable to the maritime conscription.-The military organization of the Kingdom is based on conscription, and the standing army consists of more than 200,000 men on a peace footing, and more than 400,000 on a war establishment. The navy of the Kingdom consisted in 1865 of 98 steamers of 20,760 horse-power, with 2,169 guns, and 17 sailing vessels, with 279 guns; altogether, 115 men of war with 2 439 guns. Italy has a public debt of nearly eight hundred millions of dollars. The expenliture is largely in excess of the annual revenue. The reigning Sovereign, Victor Emanuel IA, was born March 14, 1820.
The German Confederation.—The German Confederation was organized; in 1815,

upon the ruins of the German Empire and external security of Germany, and the independence and inviolability of the German States." The organ and manently located in the free city of Frank-The administrative government of the Federal Diet is constituted in two forms: 1st. As a General Assembly or Plem, in which every member of the Confederation has one vote; the larger States have two, three or four votes each; and second, the Minor Council, or Committee of Confederation, in which the eleven largest States cast one vote each, while six votes are given to the smaller States, a number of them combined having a joint rested in Austria. The General Assembly decides on war and peace, on the admi sion of new members, on any changes in the fundamental laws or organic institu-tions; but in all other cases the Minor Conneil is competent to act both as legis-

lative and executive.

At the time of its establishment the of these four (Saxe Gotha, Anhalt Bern-burg, Anhalt-Koethen and Hesse-Homburg,) have become extinct, and two (Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzolereign States. They have together an area of 242,867 square miles, and, in 1864, a population of ever 46,000,000 people, exceeding the aggregate population of British America, the United States, Mexico and Central America, and being in Europe inferior to no country except Russia.

Austria and Prussia belong, with only a part of their several dominious, to this Confederation: Austria with a population of 12 802.944, Prussia with a population of 14 714 024. Prussia, therefore, and hole Austria, is in point of population the first German State, and this priority is still more prominent if we take into account

he provinces of both powers not belonging to this Confederation. Deducting the population of the two great German powers, a population is left for the other States of about 19 000,000. with a federal army of about 300,000. As votes of the Federal Diet during the last years shows the great majority of the minor Sta es side with or at least lean toward Austria, and it is still outbreak of war between Austria and Prussia, the Diet will declare a Federal

war against Prussia. All parties in Germany, Austria, Prussia, the Minor Governments, and all the political parties among the people, are in avor of establishing a Contral Nationa Parliament, as a step toward the ultimate establishment of one German Empire This point is therefore likely to be one of the results of the impending war.

A Suggestion for Canada.—The Journal f Commerce, alluding to the report that the Canadian Government have deter mined to have a few executions by way of settling the Fenian difficulty, very pertinently says that "The adoption of extreme measures would be sowing dragon's teeth A little blood shed by an Irish patriot un der the gibbet, or before the muskets of Canadian soldiers; would raise up more enemies to England by a thousand-fold Irish orators, who know so well how to enkindle the enthusiasm of the Celtic race, would round their periods in lurning words, and "Revenge" would soon be inscribed on every green banner, along side the shamrock and harp."

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Tue correspondent of the Cinc inna Commercial (Republican), after a residence of eight months in the Southern States bears strong testimony to the peaceful condition of affairs there. He charges that the letters written by officers of volunteer regiments and others who enjoy soft places, are filled with falsehoods, and are sent North for publication, with the selfish object of promoting their retention in service. The rank and file among the volunteers are described as anxious to 'return home. They say that the country is quiet, and are growing mutinous at not being mustered out. The correspondent says "the country should not disregard this warning. It is not safe to do so."

A NUMBER of honorably discharged sol diers from the counties of Berks, Cumberland, York, Perry, Lehigh and Fayette. recently held a meeting and resolved to hold a State convention of all soldiers

ern States of the Urion. The great ma- posed to negro suffrage, and in favor of President Johnson and Heister Cly- any bian had human industry in which more charletianmer. The proposed convention will be held some time in the month of July or held some time in the month of July or beginning of August, but the exact time and false drugglet. This can easily to stop by a simple, practical application of the rise with non-application of the precision of the rise with non-application of the precision of the rise with non-application of the precision of the rise with non-application of the rise with non-a

Business Notices.

NEW PIGTURE GALLERY, near the railroad depot, Eric, Pa.—3. D. Wager & Co would meet the area of which is 230, 311 English quare miles, with a total population, according to computation, of 36.

705 000 souls. This population is divided, with respect to race and language, into no fewer than twelve different national ities. With a great with a great railroad of the railroad depot, the particularly of the late fire. The principal depot for their rails, is at Pelmbold's proposite to the people of the railroad depot, the proposition are strength. The principal depot for their rails, is at Pelmbold's principal depot, the proposition are strength. The principal depot for their rails, is at Pelmbold's place particularly consenient to the people of the principal depot for their rails. The principal depot for their rails, is at Pelmbold's principal depot, the principal depot for their rails. The principal depot for their rails of the principal depot for their rails. The principal depot for their rails of the principal depot for the with respect to race and language, into no from the country and the adjacent towns, from the different nationalities. With a superior light, improved back ground, Austria is one of the great military powers and the best of instruments, they telieve of Europe, her army on the war looting tenselves to be prepared to supply the wants being over 80,000 men. The army of operation will consist of 600,000, of whom a story manner of the public in a satisfactory manner. Photographs, which is a satisfactory manner. Photographs, Ambrityres, Gems, and, in the consist of the public in a satisfactory manner. Photographs, Ambrityres, Gems, and, in the consistency of the public in the consistency of the public in the consistency of the consist in unsurpassed styles. Orders for outside views and life size partraits, promptly filled Mr. Wager having been engaged most of last summer in recuring representations of scenes in the oil regions offers for sale a large variety of Stercescopic Pictures of that locality. je21'66 tf

Ross's Gentlemen's Funnishing Stone. Mr. Warren L. Ross has taken the store ondly, a Central Diet, or Council of the Empire; and thirdly, a reduced form of gher, and fitted it up with everything necessaths latter, or Partial Council of the Empire; to make a complete centlemen's furnishing establishment. His stock of clothe, cassimerevestings and ready made clothing is superior of the French revolution in 1789 was to anything ever brought to the city, and we \$174 500,000, had grown in 1863 to \$1,210,-12,085. From 1789 to the present time something to suit his taste. Mr. Roll las there has not been a single year in which been very successful in securing a cutter wh he revenue of the State has come up to is not surpassed anywhere. Under his skil ful the expenditure? The present Emperor, supervision the concern is turning out work Francis Joseph I., was born in August, equal to the best Eastern establishments. No to get c'othing while Ross affords the convearea of 98.784 English square miles, with a population, according to the last census, taken in the Spring of 1864, of 21.703.710 and caps, hesieny, collars, crevats,—in short and caps, he sierly, collars, cravate, in short anything that a man wants in the clothing line can be got at Ross's. Call and see f.

283 Clark & Brother, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Confectionery, Oysters, Canned Fruit, St. tionery, Yankee Notices, Dakers' Goods, Toye, Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, &c., West Side of Peich Street, I Square South of the Union Depot, Eric, Pa Also, Dealers in all kinds of Country Produce. Particular attention paid to filling country orders.

Pictures .- Persons wishing to procure porraits of themselves or members of their tamlies, should call at the gallery of Mr. Obliviler, in Rosenzweig's block. His specimens of in Rosenzweig's block. His specimens of work convince us that he is an artist who has by the public.

\$10.00 Reward!-Lost, on the 12th of June, a small tan colored dog, answering to the name of "tute." When last seen had on a collar marked "A. P. Gilimore, Eric, Pa."— Any information leading to his recovery will be liberally rewarded, and the above reward will be given on his being returned. Address Smith & Gillmore, Erie, Pa. / je21-4t*

which had been dissolved in 1806. The Agent, Girard, Penns. Pensions, Back Pay, object of the Confederacy, according to Bounty, and all other claims against the Gov. the first article of the Federal Constitu-tion, is "the preservation of the internal reasonable. Applications by mail attended to the same as if made in person. (jal8 6m.)

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Tin fruit cans, with patent self scaling glass tops, for sale by Himrod & Dempsey. jel4if

Medical Notices.

THE GREAT WEST .- Homes of the sturdy farmers, who look about them over the broad prairies, and see for miles their lands and granaries, are often rendered desolate by the leath of a beloved child from the ravages of fails to cure it, and is also the best remedy in the world for Colds, Coughs, and all throat and lung diseases. Coe's Dyspepsia Cure is the only remedy known that is certain to cure

Confederacy embraced 39 members, but ravages of that most horrible of all diseases, of these four (Saxe Gotha, Anhalt Bern-Dyspepsia, and who has been cured by Coe's every one who has suffered from the terrible lern Sigmaringen) have been incorporated rule. Every one who has used it knows of its with Prussia, leaving, at present, 33 sov-wonderful curative powers in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach Heartburn, Cholera Morbus, and, we might say, every disease that arises from a disordered state of the stomach and bowels.

gists.

Every considerate person knows the importance of rom and experience have learned the danger of delay. Hall's Cough Remedy is NOT recommended as & GENE-BAL PANACEA FOR ALL HUMAN ILLS, but culy for a specitic class of DIEKABES located in the same structure, incited by the same causes and requiring much the same eatwo .t, varying only with degrees of violenco. It is pleasant to the tasts, rafe in its operation thorough and speedy in its action. Long experience proves it has no expension or gotal in merit or efficiency r curing cough, notes wers, pronchitis, oroty ABTHEA and WHOOPING COUGH.

It removes irritation, causes free and east expectors estores the respiration to its easy, natural conditi mparts health and vigor to the lungs, and also clearner

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ediate attention and should be checked. If allowed continue, irritation of the lungs, a permanen throat affection or an incurable lung disease is often the result. Brown's Bronchisl Troches having a direc offuence on the parts, give immediate relief. For bronchitis, asthma, exfarth, consumption and throat disease coches are used with always good success. Singers and Public Speakers will find Troches ureful in clearing the cice when taken before singing or speaking, and relieve is threat after an ususual exertion of the vocal organs The Troches are recommended and prescribed by physians and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of meny years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the Troches are universally prosupped better than any other article. Chtain only "Brown's Brouchisl Troches," and do not take any of he worthless imitations that may be offered. Sold verywhere in the United States, and in foreign coundes at 35 cents per box.

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