Baily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

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DOUBLE SHEET, THREE CENTS.

EVENING BULLETIN. P**UBLISHED EVERY EVENING,**

(Sundays excepted) at MO. 129 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

BY THE "Evening Bulletin Association." PROPRIETORS.

GIBSON PEAGOOK, F. L. FETHERSTON, CASPER SOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS. The BULLMIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week; payable to the carriers, or \$8 00 per

MARRIED. WILT-DAVISON-On the 22d March, in the Kensington M. E. Church, by the Rev. J. H. Alday, John F. Wilt to Belle C. Davison, of Philadelphia.

BIED.

BINGAMAN—On the 4th Instant, Robert, son of Frederick and Amanda Biagaman, aged 21 years. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his father's residence, at Liouville, Chester county, Fa., on Saturday morning. Leave the house at 10 'clock.

CARR—On the 4th instant, Fannie Elizabeth Carr, daughter of Geo. W. and Fannie H. Carr, aged 6 mos, and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her tuneral from her parents residence, No. 5350 Germantown avenue, on next Saturday afternoon, 7th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to South Laurel Hill Cemetery.

PENN-GASKELL—On the 3d instant, Peter Penn-Gaskell, aged 66 years. PENN-GASKELL—On the 3d instant, Peter Fenn-Gaskell, aged 66 years.

His male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence. No. 1613 Chestuut street. on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Services at St. Stephen's Church.

SCHOTTILER—At Berlin, Prussia, en the 16th of March, in the 36th year of his age, Carl C. Schöttler, late Prussian Consul and Merchant of this city.*

EYRE & LANDELL' FOURTH AND ARCH, ARE
OPENING TO DAY FOR
SPRING SALES.
FASHION ABLE NEW SILKS,
NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,
NEW STYLES SPRING SHAWLS.
NEW TRAVELING DRESS GOJDS,
FINE STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICES. HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Med-eatment and medicines furnished gratuitously

eat their outliefth 1866. D. OHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer alcatilm,we Treasurer.

THE PHILAD LPHIA SOCIETY FOR THE EMPLOYMENT AND INSTRUCTION OF THE POOR.—The annual meeting and election for officers will be held on the 9th inst, at 4 o'clock, P.M., at the HOUSE OF INDUSTRY 718 CATHARINE

CHARLES P. PEROT, Secretary. NOTILE—The annual meeting of the Stock bolders of THE TIOGA IMPROVEMENT OMPANY will be held on the first of MAY, at the Philadelphia Excharge, at 12 o'clock, M., at which time an election will be held for Managers, President and Treasurer, for the ensuing year.

BP6-1m7 WILLIAM ELLIS, Treasurer.

ap6-lm? WILLIAM EULIS, Treasurer.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSY LVANIA, DEPARTMENT OF ARTS.—The Third Term of the College year will open on MONDAY, the 9th inst. Candidates for admission will appear at the University, for examination, on that day, at 10 o'clock A. M. Tultion for each Term, Thirty-five Bollars.

GEORGE ALLEN, ap6-3t2 Secretary of the Faculty of Arts.

OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL Willing's Alley.—PHILADELPHA, April 4th. 1854 will will be a stockholders of the Westmoreland Coal Company, held this day, the following Directors were elected to serveduring the ensuing year.

lowing Directors were elected to serveduring the ensuing year.

EDWARD C. BIDDLE,

JAMES MAGEE,

JOHN COVODE,

SAMUEL WELSH,

SAMUEL WELSH,

SAMUEL WELSH,

SAMUEL BELLON,

P. PEMRERTON MORRIS,

STEPHEN H. BROOKE:

I PEM BERTON HUTCHINSON,

WILLIAM S. PEROT,

JAMES A. MCCREA, M. D.,

GEO. AUGUSTUS WOOD,

IN F. H. JACKSON, Sec'ry.

GERMANTOWN! GERMANTOWN!
The undersigned are delivering to the residents of Germantown and vicinity the best quality of Lehigh coal, prepared with care for family use at the following greatly reduced prices, viz.:

Chesunt. 7 25

It is believed coal cannot decline further this season, therefore the present time seems the best for purchasing the winter's supply.

Adhering to one price, orders by letter will procure coal as low as a visit in person.

Address Office. Franklin Institute Building, 15 South Seventh street, Philadelphia.

Box 62, Germantown Post office, or at the yard.

Green Lane Station, on North Pennsylvania railroad ap2-26trp?

BINES & SHEAFF.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Lost Tales of Miletus. By the Right Hon. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. New York: Harper Brothers, 1866. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson. The Milesian Tales, now lost, were short Greek prose romances, -cultivated with great success at Miletus and enjoying a vast popularity not only in their original tongue, but in Latin. "That they partook very largely of that spirit which is called the Romantic, as contradistinguished from the Classic is extremely probable, a fact which was possibly due to an Oriental origin. The Pentamerone of Giambattista Basile, a collection of Neapolitan Fairy Tales was unquestionably derived through Latin, legends from that East which in every age has pervaded and colored the sailors' and travelers' stories of the Mediterranean. In this volume Sir. E. Bulwer Lytton, has endeavored from the anecdotes, myths or tales given by Parthe nius, Athenæus, Pausanias and others, to reconstruct narratives in the Milesian style. It cannot be denied that we encounter as the outset two formidable contradictions 'The original Milesian Tales were regarded as extremely licentious in an age, when what to us of the present day would be frightfully immoral, was smiled at as trifling. They were, too, unquestionably in prose. But the Bulwer tales are very sentimentally moral; as the writings of ancient roués are apt to be; and secondly, they are poems-poems in form and feeling, and of such excellence that wit cannot pay them the ironic compliment of being prosy. As for the author's attempt to prove that some of the Milesian tales were in verse, it is laughable in its impudence. It appears, he says, that Aristides told some of his Milesian tales in verse, the authority for this being a line from Ovid, in which it it is simply stated that Aristides, a Milesian, wrote carmina or songs. How would Sir E. B. Lytton like the prospect of having all his prose works assigned away from him by that Coming Man, the New Zealander of the thirtieth century, because it could be proved that Sir E. B. L. was unquestionably a poet? It is true that he has fallen into the blunder through that second-hand scholarship, which is his besetting sin; but then his blind guide Dunlap it is wellknown was blind on many points. There has, however, always been even more of

German—and employed one more learned than himself to make a literal prose translation of the text-so the writer of these lines was informed by an eminent English writer whose knowledge and whose word are be-

yond suspicion, But that this volume contains in every in. stance beautiful stories, exquisitely set forth in finely woven, delicately colored poetry, cannot be denied. More than this, with one or two exceptions, the poems are Greek.not only in form, but even in spirit. The world is wearied at the present day with mock classic lyrics, which are sick with modern sentimentalism, maudlin with self-consciousness, and wretched with the timid fear of offence jangling with fevered desire; but downright, plain, plastic heathen art-art real, natural and objective—is almost as rare. now as it was before the Revival of Letters and the Reformation tore sundry very large holes in the dirty, dusty curtain of the Catholic Middle Ages, and let in fresh sunlight.

Among these tales, "Corinna, or the

Grotto of Pan." is as affected and as afficted

with one of the worst faults of the Mand

school of poets as well can be, while its extremely ridiculous ending surpasses in absurdity even that of the popular ballad of "Lord Lovel," from which it was apparently imitated. How it would ever have occurred to the poet to attribute the usual consequence of a visit to the cave of Trophonius to sitting under a myrtle, we know not, but it can hardly fall to strike the reader as a "missed shot" at the dramatic. Yet before it and after it come and follow Sems of rare beauty-poems which, had they been written of old in Greek, would have been regarded as pure gems of Greek art. "Death and Sisyphus" has already been selected by the lovers of the original and vigorous in poetry as the best of these. Sisyphus, unconquered to the last, is a Greek Don Giovanni in his "gameness and pluck" and surpasses the latter in "holding out," even after his final sentence; for, as everybody knows, he of the opera must fall into remorse so soon as the black-monkey-looking supernumeraries have dragged him into eternal colophonium, muriate of strontites, or whatever it is that constitutes Orons according to a property-man's ideas of a future state. The Rabbins of old provided a story in which Love and Birth were suspended on earth for several days: in "Sisyphus" it is Death who is held fast from his work, with even worse consequences. The "Oread's Son" is simply Fouque's "Undine" Greeked; but then Undine was Greek -nay, world-wide, ages before German romance was dreamed of. Like "Sisyphus" it is very beautiful; a poem to get by heart and repeat on sunshiny days, in land and under

green leaves. . And, indeed, all of these poems, excepting the "Corinna," are extremely pleasant to perhaps every taste, while their elegance of form, their airy lightness, their strength and genial freshness are such as to merit the warmest praise. With the exception of some little lyrics scattered in the "Last Days of Pompeii," these are Bulwer's best poems: and so much better than many which he has written, that we would exclaim from our heart, O, si sic onmes! It is to be presumed that their circulation will be very great: certain it is that is long since the public has received a volume of poetry which better deserves patronage.

M. W. Dodd, New York, has just issued "Cherry and Violet," a pretty little old-time story, by the author of "Mary Powell." The scene is laid upon London Bridge in the time of the great plague of 1665. Barring an occasional trifling anachronism, such as the introduction of a "blackingbrush" in describing the appearance of the heads of the Cromwellians, the story is quite up to the mark of the whole series by this most popular writer. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Harper & Brothers have published "A Text-Book on Chemistry," by Henry Draper, M. D., the son of Professor Jno. C. Draper, of New York. The work embodies the substance of the well-known work on Chemistry, by Dr. Draper, senior, which has been a text-book in our medical colleges for twenty years past. The whole subject is brought up to the present time, covering all the late discoveries in this important branch of science. The work is profusely illustrated with well-executed engravings. For sale by T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

Mr. James K. Simon, 33 South Sixth street, has received the fifth volume o Little, Brown & Co.'s beautiful revised edition of the Works of Edmund Burke. This volume contains a number of the letters of the great statesman, the most remarkable of which is, perhaps, the reply to the attack made by the Duke of Bedford and the Earl of Lauderdale upon Mr. Burke and his position. We cannot too highly commend the publishers for the handsome style in which they are presenting this standard work to the public.

Boiler Explosion and Loss of Life. CINGINNATI, April 5.—Two heavy boilers in the iron works of Pomeroy, Ohio, ex-ploded this morning, killing two men and seriously wounding eight others. The damage to property amounted to about \$15,000.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—The House of Mr. Ira Morgan, of Lykens, Pa., was destroyed by fire a few days ago. Mr. Morgan was away at his work and no one was at home but Mrs. M. and two young boys. Mrs. Morgan has been an invalid confined to bed for over two years, and was unable to get out of her bed. The two boys behaved nobly, carrying the bed with their mother on it to a safe place. Had they not been providentially at hand, their mother must have perished in the flames.

SUDDEN DEATH AT OIL CITY .- On Tuesday a man named Brennan, a resident of Cleveland, died suddenly at Wyatt's dining the second-hand in Sir E. B. L's erudition than the public imagined. When he published his translation of the ballads o Schiller he was positively unable to read spoplexy. Schiller he was positively unable to read apoplexy.

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[Correspondence of the Evening Bulletin.] OVER THE PLAINS.

LETTER VIII.

South Park, Colorado, March 17, 1866. -Messrs. Editors: Having described the principal mining regions of this Territory, and shown a few of the advantages they possess for mining, I propose to make some few remarks on a question of vital interest to this Territory—it is the mining legislation now before Congress. A region of country, when discovered to contain lodes, is here divided into "Districts" as they are called. The miners in each district by the proceedings of a miners' court, frame the laws for the regulation of the mines in that district specify of how many feet a lode shall consist; how many feet a discoverer is to receive for his discovery, and, in short, in default of other courts, decide all questions o mining titles. Under these laws all mining property has been obtained. When the Territorial organization of Colorado was completed, the Legislature ratified all these laws and declared them to be binding, which was approved by the Governor appointed by the General Government. When Nevada was admitted as a State, the United States Government also ratified their laws, and recognized all titles held and obtained, and distinctly said that in default of other laws, those should be considered as valid. During the last session of Congress a bill was passed, duly approved by the President, making the fact that miners have no right in law (U.S.) to their mineral lands no bar to proceedings in the Supreme Court, in mining suits which might be carried on.

of the United States. The most important (to Colorado) provision of which bill is that mineral land is to be sold by the acre. There are other provisions in this bill providing or the appointment of geologists. and one that prevents the bullion obtained in each district from being taken out of the territory without being coined in one of the mints hereafter to be established, for which coining one per centum is to be paid on gold and three per centum on silver. The objection to this bill is simply that it is utterly impracticable. There is not a single acre of mineral land which does not contain at least five lodes which would make eighty claims of one hundred feet each, pnd it is safe to say that thirty persons hold these eighty claims. In the more developed districts many more lodes even than the num-ber mentioned will be found to be contained in one acre of land. To sell this land by the acre would inevitably lead to dispute among its owners, and would as certainly deprive many of their rights. Capitalists would be able to over bid the rightful owners of the land, and the real result would be the making more wealthy of a rew millionaires and the ruining of hun-dreds who have given these lands the values they now possess. Government has per-mitted miners and prospectors to develops to a certain extent these lands, which it now proposes to sell; has allowed them to disover the lodes and record them as has permitted sales to be made of thes lodes, and now, when the richness of the country is known and being appreciated and valued as it should, will, it Senator Sherman's bill becomes a law, give to the capitalist the benefit of the hard labor and privation of the very men who have shown that the country pressess. what the country possesses. An occupation of five years of the agricultural lands is considered by the government as a sufficient guarantee for the fee simple title of the same. The mining region of Colorado has been occupied for nearly ten years, and as far as their capital would permit, the miners have developed and improved the same. Had it not been for the men whom Senator Sher would not have had a name, and the \$16, 000,900 a year of gold she now produces, would never have been mined. The liberal policy of the Government towards settlers on the agricultural lands has been produc-tive of the best results and has been the

cause of the rapid settlement of the Western

States. A similar policy towards those who

now hold the mineral lands of the great west, will assuredly have a like result, but

if any attempt be made by harsh and retro-

spective legislation, to force a great revenue

at once from the holders of these mines, the

result will be that these lands now held by hundreds and thousands will become the

property of a few, the production of bullion will be stopped, and Colorado will become the wilderness she was before our mines were discovered. The pursuit of agriculture.

ture offers here no inducements when com-

pared to the fertile lands of the prairies, ir-

rigation is necessary to raise crops, and if the miners should by proscriptive legislation be

and there will as certainly be combinations

of miners, and even if the sale of the lands of miners, and even if the sale of the lands be allowed to be made peaceably, the first attempt to take possession of them and to deprive their rightful owners of them, will be the signal for bloodshed and war. A standing army will be required to enable capitalists to keep possession of the land. We appeal to all who love justice; we ask is it right that men who have spent wars have there that men who have spent years here, years of toil, privation and hardships of every kind, deprived of every comfort of civilized life, who have periled their lives day after day in an Indian country, who know what it is to go hungry and ragged, away from home and friends, toiling on, in the hope that future years will give value to their property and just at the very moment when that property does acquire a value, to have the Government by an unjust law, sweep into the pocket of the rich man the results of their labors?-for such will be the result

Another great objection to it is that the Government will not be knowing what it is selling, for every lead now discovered and recorded there are at least one hundred, which yet remain unknown, and for the trifling sum of \$50 per acre, the price proposed, at which to sell these lands, the purchaser may become possessed of many valuable leads. Miners here all agree to two things. First, that the pioneer and pro-specter, should reap the result of his labors, and second, the General Government should be paid for their lands. I am certain, that all who possess mineral property here will be willing to pay for a fee simple title to the same the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per claim of one hundred feet. Granting

that an acre of the land here contains but a single lode, this would produce a revenue of forty dollars per acre, and that too obtained without any cost or trouble. The number of leads to an acre will certainly average more than one, but were it only one, the revenue to be derived in this way would be equal to that proposed by the bill of Senator Sherman. This, with a small tax on the net proceed of all mines would certainly remunerate the Government for their lands and produce from the same area, a revenue wastly greater that the delived a revenue vastly greater than that derived from the agricultural lands.

Another resolution bearing on the same subject has been introduced into the House by Mr. Kasson. The main feature of which provides that all owners of lodes shall be provides that all owners of lodes shall be deemed such as long as they work them nine months in the year. As far as the capital of the owners of lodes here has permitted, they have worked them; but being poor men that work has been but small. In order to properly treat our ore, expensive machinery is required, such as but few of the actual discoverers here can afford. machinery is required, such as but lew of the actual discoverers here can afford. To compel men, in a country where money is worth five per cent.per month, to thoroughly develop their mines, and incur the expense necessary for proper machinery, in order to have a title thereto, is most unjust. We think that even did we nothing more than discover that such mines existed we would have a title to the same. It is utterly impossible that the present owners of these leads work them all; they have not the capital wherewith to do it, and to wrest from them their property on this ground would be most cruelly unjust. The question as to what provisions to embrace in a bill for the sale or regulation of mines in the great west of our country, is a most serious and important one, affecting as it must the acquired rights of thousands. Colorado is not a State, and therefore has no voice in Congress; but as far as protest, petitions and the like can go, we have done all that in mining suits which might be carried on.
This was clearly recognizing our titles in fact.

In the present session of Congress, a bill has been introduced by Senator Sherman foa the survey and sale of the mineral lands of the United States. The most important

from the dominant party.

If by judicious and liberal legislation the If by judicious and liberal legislation the miner be encouraged to proceed, ten years from this will see the yearly production of gold and silver from Colorado alone reach the sum of one hundred millions. The gold is most abundantly contained in our ore, and capital judiciously invested can but reap a rich return. The miners here are willing and eager to have their mines opened; property can be bought for a reaopened; property can be bought for a rea-sonable sum; companies can be formed, and can purchase mineral lodes mainly for stock and in every way possible, all assistance will be given by the owners of the mines will be given by the owners of the mines here. But against the selling of their hardearned property, they do most earnestly protest. It is their all, the sole result they have of years of toil and privation, and in equity the right to it most certainly belongs to them. Deal justly with Colorado, gentlemen of the Senate and House, and she will repay your kindness a thousand fold; and do not, we beg of you, by such unjust legislation as the bills above-mentioned, throw back the country into the wilderness and wester from which the year most these and waste, from which the very men these bills would ruin, rescued it.

THE FENIANS. LATEST REPORTS ABOUT THE

EXPEDITIONS.

A Hoax or Not a Hoax?

Singular and Varying Rumors.

Head Centre Stephens's Visit to America.

Address to the Brotherhood in the United States.

DEMONSTRATION IN ALBANY.

[[From to-day's N. Y. Herald.] he Roberts-Sweeny Explanation of the O'Mahony Sensational Baid on

It turns out that the reports put forth by the Union square people as to the Bermuda expeditions, ships, &c., are a hoax made out of whole cloth. No ship left on any errand of that kind. The chieftains of Union square are not on the sea, but in the Moffat Man-sion still, with the exception of Killian, who, in company with a few others, is reported to have started for New England to aid the o'Mahony Senator, Sinnott, of that district, in heading off by this "sensation" the tide that is sweeping the New England organization from "the Mansion establishment" to the common sense movement directed by President Roberts and General Sweepy. This latter organiforced to leave, Colorado is dead beyond a hope of revival. It is idle to suppose that this bill will not be resisted if it become a law; there will becombinations of capitalists and General Sweeny. This latter organization claims to be satisfied that Killian feels he cannot rule the movement and is ready to ruin it. They are therefore prepared to hear him telegraph his "proc tions" any day from some point on the frontions" any day from some point on ane from tier, with a view, as they, say to distract the organization from the Roberts-Sweeny movement. They further assert that find-ing their cry of "To Ireland direct!" played out, they want to get into the management of the real movement by "striking the wires" as though they were redcoats. Roberts administration, with their gallant Secretary of War, are confident of working out their mission, even though they are subjected to another sensation furor as great as the habeas corpus tactics. They claim that the best the Killianites can do is to turn over their funds to the military exchequer and get mustered into the army in such positions as their skill and calibre will suit them for.

Meanwhile Killian's "startling" tele-

grams are hourly expected. It is said they are be dated from some point on the frontier, and his twenty or thirty clerks and retainers will become two or three or ten thousand troops to gull the rurals into a further investment in "the bonds."

The hour of action of the real military movement under President Roberts and General Sweeney draws nearer and nearer.
The "sensation" caused by this will be of a
peculiar character, and best explained by a
bullet lecture to her Majesty's redcoats. A great demonstration of the East Jersey Fenians is to take place to-morrow evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, Hoboken. President Roberts, General Sweeny and all the military leading are to be account and make a

tary leaders are to be present and make a

final appeal.

Circular from Head Centre O'Mahony. HEADQUARTERS FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, NEW YORK, April 5, 1866.—To the Fenian Brotherhood.—BROTHERS: It is my duty to announce to you the arrival in Paris of James Stephens, C. E. I. R., and to prepare you for his coming to the United States. Four days previous to his leaving Ireland he despatched a special envoy to me, your Head Centre, with instructions to publish the following facts as soon as it become certhe following facts as soon as it became certain that he had reached the French capital

in safety:
1st. He informs the American and Irish-American public, through me, that he left the organization in Ireland in as good a condition as it has been since the recent Fenian scandals had begun in America and had cast a gloom over the hopes of all true lovers of freedom; and that he had placed the reins of his government in the hands of competent, devoted and well-tried leaders, to direct it during his temporary absence. 2d. That he went to Paris on most important business connected with the present struggle for Irish nationality, and not be cause he had been forced thereto by the enemy. 3d. He is now coming to the United States for the purpose of restoring harmonious counsel and well concerted action among all true friends of Iroland and tion among all true friends of Ireland on the American continent; to reconcile all dis-cordant elements, and to make a last appeal for his suffering country to all liberty-loving men throughout the world.

His stay will be but short in our midst.
Let us receive his advent to these shores as

his patriotic devotedness, his high talents and stern fidelity deserve. May dire discords and hateful jealousies vanish from among us at his approach. May they cease thenceforth and forever to be the fell and constantly recurring destroyers of our hopes for national resurrection. for national resurrection. I remain, in fraternity,

your faithful servan JOHN O'MAHONY, H. C. F. B. [From to-day's N. Y. News.]

Hundreds of men were at the O'Mahony headquarters, many of them dissatisfied be-cause they had not been taken on board some of the vessels, but upon learning that others were soon to follow those that have taken the advance, they seemed perfectly satisfied to wait and bide their time. A great many Centres of Circles visited the headquarters, and from what our reporter could learn from them, it is the unan-

porter could learn from them, it is the unanimous resolve to "push the work forward with all possible despatch." They say that the men can be had by the hundred thousand, and that the sinews of war shall not be wanting.
"Oh," said one, "if it was not for the cursed split or disruption of the Brotherhood, what might we not have done before

this." Another said: "There is no use in talking about that now; that is all played out; the first blow is struck, and we must all 'put our shoulders to the wheel.' It will not do to lose time arguing points of law as to who is wrong or who is right. The ball is up,' and we must now roll it along. I have always knew that O'Mahony meant fight." Did our space permit us, we could treat our readers to columns of similar conversation; but the above gives the interest and meaning of all else that was said.

done has been by the direction and under the advice of James Stephens, and that James Stephens has no intention whatever

of coming to this country at the present time.

Business at Headquarters.

After the excitement consequent upon the work of the past few days, business wears the usual appearance of order and regularity; every desk is occupied, and the pen runs with the same facility as heretofore. Head Centre O'Mahony is hard at work with a secret council, which is now sitting. We understand he has no intention of leaving the headquarters-for some time at least, Several cases of arms, etc., arrived at the headquarters from the country yesterday.

Fenian Demonstration in Albany. ALBANY, April 5, 1866.-A grand demonstration came off here to-night in the Capi-tol square on the arrival of Gen. Sweeny, at which Mayor Perry presided. The cause of Irish liberty was warmly advocated and most enthusiastically responded to by a large mass of the people. Gen. Sweeny and Sena or Baly of Indiana, made earnest addresses, and were followed by Col. Burns, of New York, formerly of the Sickles Brigade, in a stirring appeal. George M. Curtis and others also made speeches. affair exhibited a spirit of the utmost earnestness and enthusiasm.

Mayor Perry and Gen. Sweeny held a levee in the City Hall after the meeting, when large accessions of signers were enrolled for the cause of Irish republicanism.

The Scare in Canada.

Toronto, C. W., April 5, 1866.—The city is greatly excited by the news of the sailing fa Fenian expedition, and it is believed that the report of its going to Bermuda is blind, and that Quebec is the destination of the Fenians.

Information deemed reliable has been received here that the Fenians are putting guns in vessels at Chicago, and have too schooners loaded with field pieces for an attack on the Western boarder We are on the eve of another great alarm,

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Military Preparations— Concentration of Forces on the South-eastern Frontier.

[Berlin (March 23) Correspondence of the London Times.]

As has been frequently hinted in the course of this correspondence, it would be erroneous to assume that the Austrian

military preparations are necessarily designed against one enemy, and that a northern enemy alone. In conformity with what has been previously stated ou the possible multiplicity of her objects, I may to-day affirm that Austrian forces are being concentrated, not only in Bohemia, but also in Galicia, Bukovina, and on other points near the southeastern frontier of the major the southeastern frontier of the empire Much as the Austrian papers endeavor to conceal the latter fact, you may regard it as implicity correct and deduce your inferences therefrom. That the armaments are being carried on by the Imperial Cabinet with considerable with considerable zeal is admitted on all

Amid all this clearing for action and providing for events, I must not omit directing your attention to a leader which originally ppeared in the St. Petersburg Vedomos and was copied into the Journal de St. Petersburg, the semi-official organ of Prince Gortchakoff. It fully corroborates my statement that Austria, contrary to appearances, does not necessarily mean war against Prussia, but that, perhaps, she may be looking forward to a very different event.

The article says:
"The Russian people have no reason to wish for war. They have too much work at home to mix themselves up in foreign complications; their domestic reforms require time and care to be developed. But this does not mean that Russia will allow

single-handed, questions of vital importance to herself. This does not mean, for instance, that Russia will allow Austria to ocstance, that Russia will allow Austria to occupy the Danubian Principalities and to aggrandize herself at the cost of Turkey, without the co-operation and assent of Russia. Were such a thing to take place, were the rumors which have foreshadowed it for some time past to be borne out by fact, Russia could not but resist their realization. The Russian Government new the Russian The Russian Government, nay, the Russian

The Russian Government, nay, the Russian people, as a whole, would look upon such an event as a casus belli."

The English note alleged to have been sent to this capital in the interest of peace is a reality, notwithstanding that its existence has been denied by inspired papers.

Prussia Unprepared for War.

[Prom the Vienna Presse, March 19.]

The loss of a battle would be estended.

The loss of a battle would be attended with the most terrible consequences to Prussia. In that event it is not an army but a kingdom that would be disintegrated. but a kingdom that would be disintegrated. If Prussia succumbs she can expect no consideration—no moderation, on the part of the victors. The more the small States of Germany were threatened, the more they will endeavor, the moment circumstances shall have removed their appropriate to escene for everyone from prehensions, to escape for evermore from similar dangers. Should Prussia meet with a reverse in this war, it will be so severe that she cannot again recover herself. The appearances are warlike. A spirit of determination prevails at Vienna. They reck-oned without their host at Berlin when they imagined that a sentiment of weakness would prevail here. If we do not despair of the maintenance of peace, it is because we appreciate the state of affairs in Prussia. To begin war, the Prussian Gevernment must take the senseless step of risking much to gain little. If Prussia does not conquer Schleswig-Holstein, no one will guarantee her the ulterior possession of Silesia, Saxony, the Rhenish Provinces and Westphalia. If she does annex the Duchies on the Elbe, France will be ready to make her remonstrance, and to call in question that acquisition once more. Even admitting that Prussia is not solicitous about rights which stand in the way of her advantage, we cannot suppose that she is totally devoid of judgment, foresight and prudence. If this beso, and if she is aware that she has to deal with an intrepid and prepared adversary. Prussia will heat a retreet at the versary, Prussia will beat a retreat at the last moment. We should not be surprised to find the officious trumpeters of Berlin making merry in a few days hence at the expense of those who believed in a coming war. When the bay trees are too high and necks may be easily broken in treing to necks may be easily broken in trying to bend them low, the foxes of the Prussian Marches are wont to despise them.

The Critical Position of Affairs [From the Neue Preussisch Zeitung, March 19] We have to announce a grave fact. Austria and Saxony are arming. Up to the present we have not done so. In situations so critical as this, the party who begins to arm compels the other to arm in its turn. The first step is fatal. That step has been taken. The financial embarrassment of Austria does not prevent apparent demon-strations on her part. She therefore means war. Any other interpretation is impossi-ble. The Prussian Government must not under such circumstances, allow themselves exasperate the situation, but the responsibility must remain with those who have commenced warlike preparations.

Prussia Getting Ready.

[Berlin (March 19) Correspondence of the Augsburg Gazette.] The order for the mobilization of the troops may, I understand, be issued from one moment to another. The fortresses of Saxony and Silesia are being put on a war footing. To-day the railway companies have been informed that they must be ready to convey troops and war materials to Saxony and Silesia. Prince Frederick-Charles, if he has not been actually appointed Commander-in-Chief, has been named for that post, and at 6 o'clock in the evening of the day before yesterday he telegraphed for the Generals commanding the Rhenish provinces, Saxony and Silesia, to meet him. Italy in Alliance with Prussia.

[From the Vienna Gazette, March 21.] It is positively stated to-day that General Govone, the military agent of Piedmont, has arrived in Berlin. By a correspondence from Florence, addressed to the Wanderer. on the 15th, it appears that a council of war was held at which King Victor Emmanuel presided. Gens. La Marmora, Cuchiari, Cialdini, Menabrea, and Durando, were present. The correspondent has reason to believe that it was decided in case of a serious war between Austria and Prussia, that an army of 45,000 men, under the command of Cialdini should be sent to the Po, and that another of 30,000 should be placed under the orders of Durando, for the purpose of threatening Austria and profiting by events.

· A Match Factory.

A match factory in Western New York is noted for the curious machinery used in the manufacture, 720,000 feet of pine of the best quality are used annually for the matches, and 400,000 feet of basswood for cases. The sulphur used annually for the matches is 400 barrels, and the phosphorus is 9,600 pounds. The machines run night and day, and 300 hands are employed at the works. 500 pounds of paper per day are used to make the light small boxes for holding the matches, and four tons of pasteboard per week for the larger boxes. 66 pounds of flour per day are used for paste, and the penny stamps required by government on he boxes amount to the snug little sum of \$1.440 per day.

There are four machines in use for cutting, dipping and delivering the matches. The two inch pine plank is sawed up the length of the match, which is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. These go into the machine for cutting, where at every stroke twelve matches are cut, and by the succeeding stroke pushed into slats arranged on a double chain 250 feet long, which carries them to the sulphur vat, and from thence to the phosphorus vat, and thus across the room and back, returning them at a point just in front of the cutting machine, and where they are delivered in their natural order, and are gathered up by a boy into trays and sent to the packing-room. Thus 1,000 gross, or 144,000 small boxes of matches are made per day. The machines for making the small, thin paper boxes and their covers are quite as wonderful and ingeniously contrived as those that make the matches. A long coil of paper, as wide as the box is long, revolves on a wheel, one end being in the machine. It first passes through rollers, where the printing is done, from thence to the paste-boxes where the sides and ends only are pasted; from thence to the folding-apparatus, where the ends are nicely folded and the whole box is pasted together and decreating a height. A similar together and drops into a basket. A similar machine is at work at the covers, and thus 144,000 boxes per day are manufactured.

FIRE,-Last evening about nine o'clock Holmes's stable on Twenty-fourth street, below Walnut, was discovered to be on fire. The flames were extinguished by the police foreign Powers to decide, arbitrarily, and Damage trifling, distributed and