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OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

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EVENING BULLETIN. An Old Times Festival.

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"Evening Bulletin Association." GIBSON PEAGOCE, ERNEST C. WALLAGE.
F. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON
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Old established Hat and Cap Emporium,
myi6-im; 804 Chestnut street WM. HEACOCK, GENERAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKER, No. 18 North Ninth street

MARRIED. OARVEB—RUPP—On Treeday evening, May 15th, 1866, by the Rev. E. Hutter, William Y. Carver, Esq., to Miss Mary E. Rupp, all of Philadelphia.

SPRAGUR—MAYER—At Advent Church, in this city, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. J. W. Claxton, J. R. Sprague, Esq., of New York, and Miss Mary May Mayer, daughter of John B. Mayer, deceased, and grand-daughter of the late General George De B. Keim, of Reading, Pa. No cards.

SPEULAL NOTIUES. MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON

> WILL SPEAK, BY INVITATION, AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ON FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 18TH. SUBJECT-"MY POLICY."

This is Miss Dickinson's most popular lecture, and is said to have created the greatest enthusiasm in the West, where she has been, for several months past, addressing immense audiences on "My Policy," or the Johnsonian dogma of Reconstruction. So great was the demand for its repetition that she was compelled to decline innumerable invitations.

Tickets for sale at T. B. PUGH'S Book Store, S. W. corner MIXTH and CHESTNUT Streets.

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Admission, 25 cents.

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PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, suddents can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and echnical, viz.; ENGINEERING, Civil, Topographical and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY, ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS. There is also afforded an opportunity for special sandy of TRADE and COMMERCE, of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOGY; andot the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of offour own country. For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, EASTON, PA., April 1, 1866. Clerk of the Faculty. my3.5met

OPFICE AMERICAN KAOLIN COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1866.

At the sunual meeting of the Stockholders, held on rectors for the ensuing year: Howard Spencer, aries D. Knight, Thomas Graham, John F. Sheaff. M. B. Hartley, of New York.
At a meeting of the Directors, held on the same

T. B. ENGLISH,

DIVIDEND.—The DIRECTORS OF THE
MCELHENY OIL COMPANY have this day
declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Capi
tal Stock (\$200,000), payable on and after the 21st inst,
at the Office of the Company, No. 218 WALNUT

street. Transfer Books will re-open 23d inst. CHAS. H. REEVES PHILADELPHIA, May 17th. 1866. THILADELPHIA, MAY 17th, 1866. my17-42

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING
BUILDETIN—As the season is approaching for
Souday Schools and other associations to make their
ANNUAL EXCURSIONS, would it not be as well for
those having places to rent for such purposes, to advertise so that the committees might know where to
apply.

DEDICATION—THE SOUTHWESTERN
Presbyterian Church, corner of Twentieth and

Presbyterian Church, corner of Twentieth invaster streets, will be dedicated with approprivities, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 17th o'Rock. Addresses will be made by Rev. All sarkes, Dr. Brainerd and Rev. W. Calkins. **BISHOP M. SIMPSON. D. D., will preach a the Western M. E. Church (Twentieth and Walnn) Sabbath Morning, the 20th Inst. A Collection will be taken for Repairs in the Church. Seats all free. Come and welcome. my17-8t*

HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 152

Lombard street, Dispensary Department. Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitous;

THE FIRE IN THE PINES .- A correspondent writing from Tuckerton, Burlington county, gives us the following account of the fires that have recently raged in the woods "along shore:" A devastating fire broke out in a "coaling" in the woods about seven miles from the Shore road in the township of Little Egg Harbor on Sunday, April 29th, and spread with frightful rapidity before a strong N.W. wind towards the coast. Nothing could stay its furious progress, until it reached the cultivated progress until it reached the cultivated fields along the Shore. The villages of Tuckerton in Burlington county, and of West Creek in Ocean county, were threat-ened at one time with imminent destruction. One farm house along the road be tween these villages were burned down and two dwellings back a short distance in the woods shared the same fate. It is estimated that not less than 20,000 acres of timbered land are burnt over, the timber on which with little exception, is completely killed. Loss is estimated at \$100,000. More than half the timbered part of Little Egg Harbor Bass river; and of Stafford in Ocean county,

A FISH STORY.—The following is a piscatorial "yarn," worthy of the ancient repu-tation of stories of that character: "The Indians of California, in spearing trout, never take the female fish, and always kill those they catch as soon as they take them from the water. They have an eye to next year's supply, and don't believe in eating game that has died a natural death."

DEATH OF AN ARMY SURGEON .-- We re gret to announce the death of Dr. J. T. Adair, in Indiana county, Pa., on the 5th instant. Dr. Adair was Assistant Surgeon of of the 77th Regiment P. V. V. I., and had hared in all the hardships of his regiment He had but recently returned from Texas, and had contracted that fatal disease, con-sumption, while in the service. He was a

fine physician and an affable gentleman. NEWSPAPER PROFITS IN GREAT BRITAIN. -The profits of the London Gazette for last year are returned at upwards of £13,300. The Edinburgh Gazette's profits during the same time £2,370, and those of the Dublin

Gazette, £858. GUNS FOR SEACOAST DEFENCE,-Three hundred and fifty men are still employed at the Watertown, Mass., arsenal in the manufacture of heavy iron gnn carriages for the panies of militia were posted in the different forts of our extensive seacost, the orders for avenues, to prevent the excessive crowding which still continue unabated.

In a sketch of the history of the locality of the New Bulletin Building, No. 607 Chestnut street, published in our columns within a few days, we referred to the fact that we had in our possession a cotemporary description of a grand fête gotten up many years ago by the Chevalier de la Luzerne. the French Minister to the United States, in honor of the birth of the "Dauphin," son of Louis XVI. Numerous requests have been made to us to republish the description referred to, and, in compliance with the wishes of our correspondents, and as a contribution to the history of the city at an interesting era, we transfer the account of the festival to our columns. It will be remembered that the fôte came off in July 1782, not many months after the defeat of Cornwallis, at Yorktown. The French Minister resided at the time in the old Carpenter mansion, on Chestnut street, above Sixth, on the spot recently occupied by the Arcade His garden extended down to Sixth street and in this retreat the grand rejoicings described below, took place. The account

Plenipotentiary, having fixed upon the 15th of July for the celebration of the birthday of the Dauphin, a prodigious number of people resorted from all parts to this city and its neighborhood, to testify the part they took in an event which has crowned the wishes of our august ally.

"At 2 o'clock in the morning His Excel-

"At 9 o'clock in the morning His Excellency invited to his apartments all the French resident in Philadelphia to return thanks to the Supreme Being for the late blessing He has bestowed on the nation. The Te Deum was chanted, after which the Chevalier de la Luzerne received the congratulations of the officers of the Govern-ment, citizens, &c., &c. At the same time was presented to him an ode upon the birth of the Dauphin, composed by Mr. Smith, a young lawyer, who displays a very grea

"His Excellency invited more than fifteen hundred guests from this and the neigboring States to attend at this entertainment which began at 8 o'clock in the evening In the court yard belonging to the house he had caused to be built for their reception a hall of the most excellent architecture, and the court yard itself had assumed in less than two months the form of a regular gar-den; groves formed into arches, and hung over with glass lamps, the prospects judi-ciously disposed at a small distance, where appeared a splendid illumination, representing a palace, ornamented with a great number of pyramids and columns; the fire-works played off by intervals from the most distant part of the perspective; an in-numerable crowd of persons that covered the fields round about; a green hall raised in part of the garden concealed by porches of green a sky clear and serene—all contributed to render this garden a most romandetached from the main building. The Doric order, which is most used in this building is nowhere neglected. "At the furthest extremity of the hall.

and epposite the principal entrance, are the

of France upon a globe suspended in the midst of a glory, whose rays break upon the square of the ceiling. At the other ex-tremity the arms of the United States (whose escutcheons are charged with thir teen pieces argent and gules, having upon the top thirteen stars upon an azure ground) are supported by the American baid eagle having in his right talons an olive branch and thirteen arrows in his left; in his bill s legend with these words: EPluribus Unum America is personified by two young sa vages, who serve as supporters, the one stayed by a staff which bears the Cap of Liberty, the second surrounded with the natural productions of this country in form of an article of exchange for the riches of Europe. About the middle of the hall are several figures supported by the columns. The cyphers of the Queen of France, crowned with and encircled by garlands by a Cupid, are supported by Hymen, the rays from whose flambeaux shine upon them. The group look towards the cyphers of the Dauphin, likewise crowned vith garlands by a genius, and supporte by Mercury who covers him with his wand The galleries formed by the columns are or namented with pilasters and panels, of color different from that of the body of the building. The ceilings are flat, and set off with sophites. From the midst of those of the architrave, and betwixt each column, hangs a branched candlestick; the rest o the ceiling is enriched with a wide frame within which light clouds are painted, and also are hung crowns; at the four extremities of the two grand galleries are four fig ures resembling the white marble placed in niches, and representing Diana at the in-stant of discharging her javelin, Flora adorned with garlands, Hebe holding the cup of Jupiter, Mars leaning upon his armor where is engraved the cypher of his Excel-lency, General Washington. The galleries upon the right side of the entrance have at each of their extremities a sideboard raised pyramidically, covered with re-freshments, flowers, and lights. Betwixt these two sideboards and toward the middle of the hall is the orchestra, under which is a close room. The two spaces between that remained on each side, are set off with fou doors that give entrance into two saloons which open into one beaind the orchestra. From the saloon is a passage into the dining From the saloon is a passage into the dining hall, ninety feet long by forty broad, haying seven tables proportioned in size to the number of the guests. This hall, as well as the saloon, was lighted by glass branches, the space betwixt the tables, their situation, that of the serving sideboard, the number of avenues that facilitated the coming in and coing out infinitaly increased the splendor. going out, infinitely increased the splendor of the sight and the magnificence of the attendance. This whole building is covered on the outside with a roof after the Italian mode, supported by pilasters forming three portices at the two ends, and four on the side opposite to the fireworks and the illu-

"This splendid building, which was finished in less than six weeks, was the work Monsieur L'Enfant, a French officer in the service of the United States. The carpenter work, which is remarkable for its neatness, was done by Mr. S. Roberts; the pillars, in white lime plaster, by Corse. Mr. S. Pratt executed the greater part of the paintings, from the designs of Monsieur L'Enfant.

"By four o'clock in the afternoon, on the day before mentioned, every possible pre-caution had been taken to prevent accidents A detachment of French troops mounted guard within the garden, and several comof horses and carriages. No accident

of Pennsylvania, of Jersey and Delaware, and the principal military and civil officers of those States, gave as much solemnity to the entertainment as the dress and beauty of the ladies added to its charms. Their Excellencies General Washington and Le Compte de Rochambeau, who had arrived in town the day before, increased the general satisfaction, and seemed to bring he laurels of Yorktown to the cradle of the

"An Indian chief, devoted to France and the United States, had also arrived in Phil-adelphia to attend the entertainment. He was appareled and adorned in the fashion of his country, and did not faill to express in the three languages, which he spoke well, the sincere part he and his countrymen take in the event that was then celebrated. "The entertainments began with a concert, succeeded by fireworks of superior and unrivaled excellence, and a brilliant ball. At one in the morning supper was served up, followed by a continuation of the ball, and joy did not cease to sparkle in the eyes of

It will be understood that the Dauphin whose birth caused so much rejoicing among the admirers of the French, in Philadelphia, eighty-four years ago, was not the unfortunate youth who bore that title and who died in prison in the "Temple" during the French revolution. The Dauphin who so greatly excited the loyalty of the Chevalier de la Luzerne, was an older brother of the Dauphin so well known in history. He died in 1787 and his title descended to the hapless prince just referred to.

very one present."

From Atlantic City. [Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]
ATLANTIC CITY, May 15th, 1866.—The continued advancement of Atlantic city in those elements which make up a thriving and attractive place, is becoming year by year more apparent and gratifying. The rough and primitive repulsiveness of the Island is fast disappearing, and a new order of things is shaping the future of this place into a city of no inconsiderable importance. into a city of no inconsiderable importance. Gradually the work of filling up the swampy places and ponds, which formerly extended midway between Atlantic and Pacific avenues almost the entire length of the city, is going forward, and the huge sandhills that lie, like a line of breastworks, facing the ocean, are being leveled and built upon.

If our years, strictly of four years and no more, and yet amounting to nearly \$3,000,000,000, or £600,000 000, and the rate of growth of the debt in the last year exceeded, it hink, £200,000,000. That is a wonderful debt, and its charge is enormous. It is not possible in the present state of the financial arrangements of that country to ascertain with precision, but I believe I am not wrong in saving that the charge of that debt is conocean, are being leveled and built upon. Twelve years of uuremitting toil and perseverance have wrought here such changes as few might have anticipated when the railroad was first opened to the public—changes which have converted a wild and almost desolate island into aj "city by the sea," with its many magnificent public houses, its buted to render this garden a most romantic and delightful recess. A hall after the Italian manner takes up the middle space. It is built upon a plan of seventy-feet in length, and forty-five feet in breadth. It is surrounded with an insulated colonnade detached from the main building. and enjoyment. From this commencement has arisen all there is of Atlantic City; and judging from the unusual activity maniested at the present time, and the improve ments so rapidly going forward, it can scarcely be another twelve years before it will contain a permanent population of some five or six thousand persons. And it is this condition that must be effected to give a status and character to this city. A floating population gives only a temporary importance to any place. This fact seems to be realized by the citizens of Atlantic City, and they are adopting those sanitary and other

healthful measures calculated to secure such a needed permanent population. The City Council are very properly and judiciously acting in concert with the property owners and enterprising citizens, in the work of removing all nuisances, filling up stagnant pools of water, and otherwise improving the streets, so that the city may become as free as possible from those ma arious influences which engender sickness and disease. This is a feature which the regard as of paramount importance to fu ture growth and success. Nor are they any the less zealous in reference to their social and moral condition. As the place began to assume the characteristics of a city, suitable places of worship were begun and duly completed, and at the pre-sent time there are Methodist, Presbyterian and Catholic churches, while an Episcopa-lian congregation worship in a large hall connected with the Mansion House. The Misses Leehave very generously donated a fine and eligible lot at the corner of Atlanti-and North Carolina avenues to this congre gation, on which to build a church, with an understanding that if it is not completed within three years the lot reverts again to them. But it is believed that in that time

the edifice will be ready for use.

Connected with the Methodist church i an excellent and flourishing Sabbath schoo which is generally attended by from one hundred and fifty to two hundred pupils all of whom are children of regular resi dents of the Island. These are divided and sub-divided into different classes, under the supervision of careful and competent teach ers, who exhibit great care in directing their young minds into the paths of usefu

and instructive knowledge.

In conjunction with these religious fea tures a good and substantial school has been established, into which more than three hundred children are eligible for admiss The citizens have erected a large and hand some edifice on Pennsylvania avenue for school purposes, and there is now one of the best schools in the State in successful pro-gress in it. Several of the higher branches are taught. Measures are also being adopted to institute an Academy, in which the languages and classics will be taught. For this purpose arrangements have been made to convert a portion of the "Clarendor House" into said institution, and the change will be made so that the school will con mence its first term some time during the approaching autumn. This will be another great inducement for permanent settlers, and those who have the project in hand could confer no greater blessing and advantage on Atlantic city than to make their proposed Academy an institution of the highest grade, where pupils from all parts of the country may come and share its benefits; for, certainly, no place along the New Jersey coast can be more eligible and appropriate, or possess greater advan-

ages and attractions Another impetus would be given to the growth and improvement of this place by establishing manufactories here—especially glassworks. There is an inexhaustible supply of good sand for the manufacture of all kinds of common glassware, while the transportation of the other two ingredients, lime and soda-ash, would be but a trifling expense. Such establishments would

happened, although more than fifteen thousand persons were present.

"The presence of His Excellency, the President, and all the members of Congress; of their Excellencies the Governors of Pennsylvania of Jersey and Delaware. of capitalists contemplate erecting such works, but no definite time has been fixed for their commencement. Other manufac-

turing establishments will likewise be constructed at no distant day.

The proposition of the railroad company to extend their track farther down the beach is also meeting with popular favor, as it will tend to improve years largely that as it will tend to improve very largely that portion of the Island, which embraces some the best lots in the city, and has one unbroken stretch of excellent bathing ground for nearly nine miles in extent. The work of this extension will probably begin this

Such are some of the main features presuch are some of the main features presented by this seaside city to those who wish to enjoy its summer or permanent advantages. And that they are duly appreciated is indicated by the constantly increasing population and the number of tasteful private and public buildings—some twelve new ones being now in progress—which are added yearly to the city.

SALUM.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL DEBT.

Interesting Speech by a British Minister.

In presenting his yearly financial statement to the British Parliament, on the 3d inst., the Hon. Mr. Gladstone alluded to the debts of Great Britain and other European countries. He also said—

I cannot proceed further without asking the Committee to observe what has taken place in other countries. The chapter of national debts is assuming, I think, a pain-ful and a baleful prominence as a social and political fact of modern experience. I do not know whether the House is aware to what extent this mischievous and injurious process is going on, but I will refer first to what I do not hesitate to declare I contemplate with the least anxiety, and that is the debt of the United States. The debt of the United States is in itself something wonderful—wonderful as the creation of four years, strictly of four years and no in saying that the charge of that debt is considerably heavier than ours, though the capital is less. The smallest sum at which I can estimate the charge is thirty-one or thirty-two millions sterling; and if upon the back of that sum we lay the necessary cost of raising the revenue, which in America is much heavier than it is here, I do not think the effective amount taxation incumbent upon the nation at this time in consequence of the Northern debt (I do not include one farthing of the Southirn debt) cannot be take nearly thirty-five millons sterling per an-num. Well, now, looking at these figures, a man would be struck with something like despair; but if we look at the position of the country which has to bear the burden, must confess that I think the future of America, as far as finance is concerned— political problems are not now in question -will not be attended with any emparrass ment. I do not believe that the debt will constitute any difficulty for the American people. I am confident that if they show with respect to finance any portion of that extraordinary resolution which on both sides alike they manifested during the war, and of that equally remarkable resolution with which, on the return of peace they have brought their monstrous and gigantic establishments within moderate I won't say that this debt according to an expression which was once ashionable in this country, will be a fleabite, but that in a moderate time it will

be brought within very small limits, and may, even within the lifetime of persons now living, be effaced altogether. At thi noment America is, I believe, paying war taxes, and the amount of the revenue of th United States is not less, I apprehend, than about eighty millions of money, the largest sum ever raised in any country for the purposes of a Central Government. The esti lions sterling a year, and I believe at pre ent only about ten millions of their taxa tion are menaced by the natural impatienc of the people with respect to some of the taxes that have been imposed. Mr. McCulloch, the Finance Minister of that country, strongly urges the policy of reducing the debt, and I am quite certain that from this side of the water we shall send him a hearty expression of good wishes for his success both on account of our interest in the well being of a friendly nation, and because i may be hoped that the example of America

will react beneficially on this country. Facts and Fancies. There is a clerical club flourishing in We have not heard of any one London. We have not heabeing injured by it, as yet.

Why is a pistil a more positive weapon than a pistol? Because one has an aye and the other a no. The Boston Post says that "Santa Anna hasn't come here for any political purpose, but to get his wooden leg that Barnum has been showing." When he gets it, he proposes to stump the country for Maximilian,

and will probably put his foot in it. Everybody knows that Barnum made his with the ancient colored person, Joyce Heth. Here is a good, though old epigram concerning Barnum and Bennett, ho had quarreled:

"Children, why scratch each others eyes, And kick up such a pother." One's fortune from black male did rise, And from black female, l'other.

General Longstreet is president of an insurance company in Texas. The policy of this company is identical with A. J's. The last vehicle in vogue in Paris is called ladies like it, because everybody I's them. A pretty little woman committed suicide marry an elderly gentleman. We have known a good many "pretty little women" who have made way with themselves in that way, without any force whatever.

C. O. I. R. says that he has 50,000 drilled Finnegans in Ireland, but that they have no arms. The inference is that they drilled with the national weapon, the shille-lah. Imagine a force of British regulars drilling them with canister and grape!

The venerable Secretary of the Navy go sent Boggs to supervise their invasion of Canada. Mr. Welles wanted to make them ITALY.

THE AUSTRIAN AND ITALIAN DIF FICULTY.

WILL THERE BE WARP

The National Spirit and the Military Situation in Italy, &c.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.] GENOA, May 1, 1866.—There is a general conviction that we are on the brink of a war in Venetia, and the commercial and political worlds are heaving with a great convulsion. Two facts tell the story: Italian bonds went down to 44 yesterday, and at the same hour the Parliament authorized the Ministry to adopt such extraordinary measures of finance as it may deem expe-dient, only one man voting against the bill. Nothing short of imminent danger could carry our bonds down from 64 to 44 in two weeks, and create unanimity in such a hetrogeneous Parliament as ours

The previsions of my letters of the 3d and 7th ult., from Florence, have been fully verified; and although it was for weeks denied that we were arming, it was only ne-cessary to open one's eyes to see prepara-tions everywhere. If a hundred thousand men were not actually between Bologna and Ferrara, they were practically on that line; for they were stationed along the cross made by the lines between Alexandria and Ancona, and Ferrara and Leghorn, inter-secting at Bologna. These troops are there now, and the numbers are being gradually increased, while the lines are being drawn toward Bologna from Alexandria and

I expressed the opinion a month ago that war was probable; I do not think it a whit more so now. The present excitement is caused by the uncovering of the work of the last month, and the nearer the crisis

comes the more difficult it is to see how the war is to begin. GENOA, May 2, 1866. The news of the morning does not materially change the situation. The Parliament gave yesterday a new proof of its lively appreciation of the common danger by unanimously voting two millions for the fortifications of Cremonal Harabas have a piece of clear mons. Here has been a piece of almost criminal neglect. A glence at the map will show you how Cremona covers the line from the quadrilateral to Milan. By the way, this quadrilateral business may not be un-derstood by all readers. Let me explain: Draw lines through Peschiera, Mantua, Verona and Legnano, and you have it. These lines are strongly iertified, and can only be carried by a regular siege. To turn them is nearly impossible, for the lake of Gardia covers the flank of Peschiera, and from Legnano to the Adriatic a tangle of mines and swamps covers all the ground. The front line between Peschiera is the Mincio, and the rear line between Verona and Legnano On the other lines there are rail

roads as well as on the front line.

To return to Cremona. It is not a very strong position; but lying on the Po and con-nected by railroads with Milan and Piacenza, it is naturally the best point for re-sisting an Austrian advance on the Milar line. It is to us what the strip of Austrian territory on our side of the Po-between Mantua and Ferrara—is to the Austrian Suppose, now, an advance by Benedek across the Mincio. He must capture Cremona; for the Italian army would menace his line of operations and cut him off from his base if he attempted to pass beyond i Suppose the Italian army stretched along

the railroad between Bologna and Piacenza Cremona would be our outpost and head o the line, and it would be comparatively easy to concentrate there. In case the Austrians took the grave risk—I allude here to the French Emperor's relations to Lombardy—of crossing the Mincio, then you may look for the first great battle at or near Cremona.

It should not be overlooked that we shall be at one disadvantage in such a campaign The Po would lie between us and our base line, and our army would be precisely in the position of a man fighting with his back against a wall. Austria on our side of the Po-between Mantua and Ferrara—would be in just the same relative position. In short, the Po is the real line between the two military positions, and each army will be safest on its own side, and military pruience would dictate that La Marmora and Benedek each manœuvre to get the other to fight on the wrong side. Benedek can force La Marmora to make head at Cremona by moving his army over the Mincio. La Marmora may anticipate that movement and prevent it by attacking the Austrian

outposts on this side of the Po Unless La Marmora feels very sure of French assistance he is not unlikely to bring on an action at the point where Austria holds both sides of the Po. Just here lies a grave reason for believing war inevitable. Within two weeks the two armies will be face to face on that narrow strip or land. No matter now whether there he 000 or 40,000 of each army on the spot, seems inevitable that a conflict must ensure For Austria will have before her one of three problems to solve: 1. Whether to

withdraw all her troops to the other side of the Po. 2. To reinforce the few brigades already there. 3. To leave the present number with orders not to provoke an engagement. Now Austria cannot do the first It would be to retreat from Austrian terri tory in the face of hostile bayonets, and the pride of Vienna would endure no such movement. Nor could she increase her force on our side of the Po. La Marmora would say: "This is an act of war; these troops are sent here to invade us." would justify him in driving the Austrians across the Po. The third problem is more difficult than either of the others. It is whether it be safe to leave a few troops ex posed to the whole Italian army. Now, re-member the animosity which burns between these two armies, and imagine even two pickets lines within shooting distance. Be sure that when our blood is fairly up, no Austrian will be safe this side of the Po, un-less he is backed up by superior force. Neither party wishes to take the responsi-

bility of bringing on war; but, in all honesty and candor, we do want to fight Austria out of Venetia, and ten days hence, if we go on worming to our work at the present pace nobody will be able to restrain us—and it is very clear Napoleon does not try dissuasion. Another element in the probabilities of war is the temper in which our tremendous preparations will be received at Vienna. I think no one expects to intimidate—on the contrary, we expect to inflame—the prid and resentment of Austria. Having counted the cost, and calmly determined to make a

dependence, we shall leave Austria only a choice between battle and humiliation. She must speak the first peaceful words, and if must speak the first peaceful words, and it she do not also do peaceful acts, she must return our blows. We shall not arm for a grand field day. We cannot afford the cost of a military display. We are willing to go before Europe on the question—Who began the war? and to admit, if necessary, that we first drew blood.

first drew blood.
The unanimity of the nation is unmistakable. You cannot find, hereabouts, an Italian copperhead, and you begin to hear the first murmurs of that glorious enthusiasm which proves the right of a people to be called a nation. This is one of the matters in which Austria is tearfully deceived. She has been led to believe that there is wide-proad discontent here in witched and interfirst drew blood. nas peen led to believe that there is wide-spread discontent here, inevitable and incu-rable breaches of opinion, readiness to ac-cept a return to the old fractional nation-ality, and a powerful party of church zealots looking to her for deliverence. She does not see that a war with her will heal our divisee that a war with ner will heal our divi-sions, unite our parties, and awakan a pop-ular enthusiasm which is, a better defence for a nation than Alp, Po, or Apennine Three days ago, Austria may have nour-ished delusions about our internal dis-sensions; in face of the action of our Par-liement and the tone of our internal in liament and the tone of our journals, it will be the extremity of folly to doubt our

We have all turned our faces toward the We have all turned our laces loward mer Hermit of Caprera. In this solemn hour all admit his right to lead his old followers in the front line. All feel, too, that some campaign of peculiar difficulty and requiring unusual courage and audacity becomes the hero of Sicilian campaign in 1860. It is probably more from this enviction of the fitness of bly more from this conviction of the fitness of things than from any known action of the ministry that the journals assign him the command of 20,000 volunteers to be transported by sea to the head of the Adriatic. there to operate against the Austrian main line of advance or retreat. If he does nothing more there, he will at least keep-twice his own numbers from the Austrian lines on the Po.

There are rumors that messengers have already gone to invite him to take the field. ready gone to invite him to take the here, and the mercantile steamers taken possession of by the government, are already assigned, by rumor, to the transportation of his corps. Meantime, he is expected here or at Florence during the week.

The quays used by the French in 1859 for landing the troops sent here, were closed to merchant ships yesterday, and a rumor ran that the Gauls were coming again. In sober truth, we would rather not see them. It is hard to feel that twenty millions of Italians need any foreign aid, and we shall not skrink from fighting our battles alone. Yet—so hard is it to risk all in a grapple with so terrible a foe—we should welcome our neighbors from Marseilles and Toulon with the heart enthusiasm of 1859. But the mystery of the quays was solved this morning, when a regiment from Palermo landed upon them from steamers. It is the first installment of the southern divisions of our regular army, whose places are to be supplied by northern militia.

Just as I close this letter, I learn that the Ministry have issued a decree making the bills of the National Bank a legal tender for debts. They take this action at the earnest request of our business men. ure has given instantaneous relief to commercial affairs. Our bonds have risen from 43 to 49, and there is a general feeling of satisfaction in all business circles. The best proof of the unanimity of the people for the war is, that there has not been heard the lowest whisper of opposition from our merchants and bankers.

Destructive Fire in Brooklyn.
About 8 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the large building situated on the block bounded by Columbia, Sedgwick, Van Brunt and Irving streets, and occupied by Blanchard & Co. as a cotton packing establishment. The fire was caved packing establishment. The fire was caused by friction from one of the steam cotton packers, which ignited the cotton, and the flames spread so rapidly that the persons employed in the building—about seventy five in number-had barely time to save

The whole of the Fire Department of the Western District arrived promptly on the ground, but their efforts were unavailing to save the stock or the building, and in less than an hour the entire establishment was lestroyed.

The building occupied by Blanchard &

Co. was two stories in height, built of brick. It had 150 feet front on Van Brunt-street, and 100 feet each on Sedgwick and Irving streets. The loss on the stock and the machinery of Blanchard & Co. amounts toabout \$75,000. It is understood that the stock and machinery were not insured.

The loss on the building, which was owned by Mr. Charles Kelsey, is \$12,000,

A part of the building on the corner of Sedgwick and Van Brunt streets was occupied by Daniel Murray as a liquor store, and the upper part as a dwelling for his tamily. He succeeded in getting most of the stock and furniture out. His loss is estimated at about \$200. No insurance.

Adjoining Blanchard & Co.'s establishment on Sedgwick street were the tobacco works of Buchanan & Lyon, in which there is a stock and machinery amounting to about \$100,000. The fire did not reach this building, but the loss by water and the damage to the leaf tobacco by smoke amounts to about \$10,00% which is covered by insurance.

About two hundred persons were em-

ployed in this factory. They are temporarily thrown out of employment.

THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER IN CROM-WELL.—The body of the woman who was found murdered in an open lot near Cromwell, Ct., a few days ago, has been recognized as the remains of Mrs. Briesnick, the wife of a German shoemaker, residing for a year past in Middletown. He tells two stories about his wife's absence—one is that she left home about two weeks ago to go to Hartford for a letter from Germany, which was in the Hartford Post Office, since which he has heard nothing from her. The other story is that she left for New York with \$250, and had sailed for Germany. An examination of the house where Briesnick lives discontinuously. closed her dress torn and bloody, and a garment found shows that it had bee n torn from ment found shows that it had been torn from the string or tape which was found about her body. The severe quarrel of Briesnick with his wife, and his beating her some twelve days before the discovery of her body in a lonely field in the adjoining town of Crom-well, is confirmed. He evidently enticed his wife to Cromwell for the purpose of murder. Screams of a female were heard near middicht in Cromwell on the night of near midnight in Cromwell, on the night of the murder, but the people who heard supposed they came from a house of bad re-pute, located in Cromwell, and nothing further was thought of it at the time.

A NEW HAVEN man has been fined \$15 for refusing to aid the firemen at the clock shop fire last week, when called upon by decisive struggle for complete national in the proper authority.